

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 354.]

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VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 354.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCES.

VERY curious, very instructive, and very melancholy are the records of Wesleyanism. Its earlier history is one of zealous and disinterested labour for the welfare of others—its later, of systematic and not over-scrupulous efforts for its own aggrandisement. So long as it was willing to lose life, it gained it—now that it cares only to gain life, it loses it. Laying itself out for the world, it prospered—solicitous only for itself, it declines. While it freely gave, it got—now that it is bent on retaining, its substance is wasting away. The inexorable law of Providence spares no Connexion, shows no partiality for Conferences—that Heaven's blessing should rest upon that toil which is the expression of love, and that a blight should wither up the fruits of that which is only an external form of selfishness. He whose first object is his own happiness, invariably misses his end, and incapacitates himself for the higher forms of goodness—and he whose exclusive aim is goodness, secures that and happiness also. So with religious bodies. When their primary aim is to bless the world, they receive a blessing—when it is to be blessed, they lose both their peace and power of usefulness. Wesleyanism has long since lost the true secret of spiritual success.

The cause of this calamity is with the preachers. They mistake the true nature of their authority. It might be all but absolute—but then its source must be love, not law. Their mission is to persuade, not to command—and if, in any sense, they are to rule, it should be by the force of character, not by the prerogative of office. Order, it is true, is as necessary in churches as in kingdoms—but blind obedience to regulations imposed by an official will, is not, in a religious sense, order, but slavery. Influence *springing out of* sanctity and devotedness in the ministerial office is quite sufficient, generally more than sufficient, for the discharge of all its functions. But power *delegated* to those who sustain the office invariably tends to abuse. It seems to be a rule without any exception, that authority when associated with ecclesiastical office should irresistibly tend to the meanest, the most odious, and the most unrelenting of all tyrannies. History teems with illustrations, of which the Wesleyan Conference is not the least striking. Here we have an assembly of religious teachers standing upon what they call their "rights"—what they seem to regard as "divine rights"—the sum of which is liberty "to do what they will with their own"—or, in other words, their "societies"—to admit members, or to exclude them—to lay down laws, or to abrogate them—to stand by Mr. Wesley, or to depart from him—without giving account of their proceedings to any—and in maintaining this position, in thus deifying themselves, in arrogating to their class claims which Paul or John would have repudiated with horror, they are guilty of an infatuation, an impatience of contradiction, a vindictiveness, an indecency of pride which cannot be outmatched even by Rome herself. "All Establishments,"

says the Rev. Sydney Smith, "die of dignity." The Conference is determined to prove no exception.

Die they will, and must, as an aristocratic ecclesiastical power. The death pallor is already upon them. Their very contortions are like the last clutchings of a patient before dissolution. They must needs evince "vigour" Why, all the world sees clearly enough that it is but the vigour of spasms. Their circuits are becoming thinned—their associations show a falling away of subscriptions—their preachers are many of them pinched and well nigh starving. They have lost authority—lost reputation—lost unanimity—but they will still be "vigorous." Lay gentlemen called in to assist a committee of their own selection in reviewing the affairs of the Connexion, are spoken of with contemptuous disdain. A considerable section of Conference Methodists aiming at mediation between the Conference and the Reformers are snubbed and repelled. A remonstrance of the Reforming party is passed over without reply and without notice. Preachers are expelled for expressing doubts of the wisdom of such and such proceedings. Others are threatened with expulsion for betraying the slightest symptom of distrust in the ruling authorities. Free discussion is stifled. Publicity is shunned. Every mouth is gagged. Violence, unreason, ferocity, are all on one side—the side of despotism. And all this is perpetrated under cover of religious pretences. Where on earth have these men lived, if they imagine, for a moment, that this priestly insolence can long be tolerated in England? The despotism of Rome may awe by its grandeur—but the despotism of Conference only irritates by its pettiness. If liberty must die she would prefer to die a becoming death—toss her to the lions and she can behave herself nobly—but she will not stand being stung to death by wasps.

The Wesleyan Reformers, we are delighted to see, having become accustomed to the light, are making good use of their eyes. They have detected the flaw in Methodism as it was and is—they are resolved not to admit it into the Methodism of the future. What was, in the outset, a preacher's question, has now become a people's question. They have found their way down to some adamantine principles, upon which if they build, they will build securely. The priestly element is to be excluded—the popular element to be developed. For an oligarchy they will have a democracy—or, in other words, Christ is to be recognised as sole ruler—the churches as sole managers in their own concerns. The ultimate standard deferred to is no longer John Wesley, but the New Testament. This is an immense advance upon the original position occupied by Anti-Conference Methodists. On this ground, wisely selected, we think, the issue of the contest cannot be doubtful. Independently altogether of party influence and objects, which, we confess, we do not appreciate, the struggle has now taken a turn which claims for the Reformers, not merely the sympathy, but the hearty and active aid, of all who care for the diffusion of ecclesiastical freedom. They are battling, not for themselves merely, but for great truths—not so much for "the Connexion," as for glorious principles, in the triumph of which all Christian churches are deeply interested. The strife ceases to be a personal one, a party one, a denominational one. It is now Christian liberty against ecclesiastical despotism—and none who prize the one can refuse to assist it in putting down the other.

Wesleyan Methodism, for many years past, has kept under the lock and key of Conference, an immense amount of virtue and influence, which ought to have been given to the benefit of the public. A large portion of this the Reformers have already disengaged, and rendered it available for national uses. We owe them thanks for their spirited, patriotic, and pious efforts. To the party of progress they are bringing hosts of recruits. To oppose Conference is to abandon Toryism. Whilst the principal efforts of the expelled and their adherents are purely religious, they are also doing much to promote civil and ecclesiastical freedom. All liberal movements will derive an accession of

strength from their success—for it is impossible that they who wage warfare, on principle, with one monopoly, can sympathize with any. The spirit which animates them will detect the evil under all its disguises—and in claiming liberty for themselves, they are testifying to the inestimable worth of liberty sought in whatever shape. Heartily, therefore, do we wish them God speed.

A FAT AND SAUCY SINECURIST.

In clearing a bit of overgrown country, the axe occasionally unearths some half-torpid member of a race that was supposed to be extinct. The Ecclesiastical Courts are clearly marked out for felling, and already a rich specimen of the genus "sinecurist" has been turned up, in the person of the Rev. Mr. Moore, Registrar of the Prerogative Office for the province of Canterbury. Mr. Moore was appointed registrar by his father, Archbishop Moore, on the 6th of December, 1799. He is described as of Christ Church, Oxford, was probably a minor at the time, and was nominated in conjunction with two other relatives of the same name, one of whom was a prebendary of Canterbury, and the other M.P. for Woodstock. The fees received by the registrar in 1848 amounted to £10,894 6s. 6d. Taking this sum as an average for the 53 years since the date of the appointment, Mr. Moore and his relatives have received from the public who have been compelled to prove the wills of their relatives in this office, no less than £577,799 4s. 6d. In addition to his proportion of the above enormous sum, Mr. Moore has been

Prebendary of Canterbury 48 years	£50,000
Rector of Latchenden 48 years	38,400
Rector of Hunton 50 years	45,000

Making another total of£133,400

How much duty he has done for these sums it would be difficult to set down. At Doctors' Commons he appears to have done literally nothing. So entirely nominal has been his custody of wills, that Parliament having abolished the payment of two-and-a-half per cent. to the working officials, and those gentlemen, therefore, withdrawing, the office is in danger of being closed up altogether. — Mr. Moore's is a "patent office," and he is under responsibility to no one. In this Prerogative Office, Mr. Moore is not the only sinecurist: neither is he the only one of his name. He has a nephew, whom he appointed "clerk of a seat," the Rev. G. B. Moore, and he received in 1848, £2,040, for doing nothing—paying a deputy. Mr. G. B. Moore has also the living of Tunstall, near Sittingbourne, worth about £600 per annum, from which living he has received about £9,000—having been appointed in 1837. There are four other "seats," as they are called, in the office. One worth £1,725 6s. 10d., is held by the three deputy-registrars, and the duty is done by deputy. Another, worth £3,251 2s. 3d., is held by two Messrs. Abbot, one of whom performs the duty, the other doing nothing. In a Parliamentary paper, entitled "Second Report—Fees in Courts of Law," it may be seen how great is the sinecure patronage of Mr. Moore, who is termed "the great sinecurist"—how the public are robbed to make up these vast incomes—how the public pay 8d., and the Stamp Office 6d. per folio, for work that is actually done for 1½d.—how all the fees are at the maximum, and how the judge was petitioned to allow of higher fees being taken, because "the great sinecurist" would not give up any of his emoluments to pay the working officers—how the appointment of this "great sinecurist" begins with these words, "To all the faithful in Christ unto whom these presents shall come,"—and how an act of Parliament which declares that clerks of seats shall be proctors, and do their duty in person, is set at naught. The committee—of which Mr. Bouverie was chairman, and of which the present and the late Attorney-General, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Henley, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Sir W. Page Wood, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Hume, Sir James Graham, and others, were members—severely animadvert upon the gross abuses of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the whole is summed up in these words:—"Your committee, in conclusion, invite the consideration

of the House to the evidence taken before them, which is a proof that the attention of Parliament should be directed without delay to the application of the necessary remedies."

Mr. Moore might well be supposed to have waxed over fat for kicking. He retains, however, quite sufficient vigour for the defence of his molehill. His reply to the scathing notice of the *Times* is amusingly laconic:—

"The office I hold is a patent one, of great utility, which has always been executed by Deputy, and its emoluments are regulated by Act of Parliament. I know not why I, any more than other patentees similarly circumstanced, should be held up by you to public odium, and made the subject of misrepresentation and exaggeration."

"If, as you allege, I have not maintained the office in full efficiency, but have underpaid my deputies and assistants, there is a judge of the court who has jurisdiction in the case. But no appeal has been made to him by any parties aggrieved, nor have I received from the Archbishop of the province, from whose prerogative the patent is derived, any complaint whatever against me."

Simply "a general assertion," retorts the *Times*, "of the right divine of sinecurists. Sinecurists exist like any other beautiful or necessary thing in this ugly world; like sweet breezes from the south, the musical laugh of children, &c. There they are"—the very Harold Skimpole of this bleak earth.

OPINIONS OF M.P.'S ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

We continue from our last number extracts from the published sentiments of Radical members of the new House of Commons on questions affecting religious freedom and equality. Where we have been unable to obtain speeches or addresses, we have copied the brief, but accurate description of Dod's "Parliamentary Companion." In the majority of cases, the opinions are given, we believe, in the hon. member's own words. We are glad to find from this valuable little hand-book, that the opinions of many members mentioned in our last number are much more decided than the quotations we gave would appear to indicate.

On the subject of religion, I am of opinion that it is far too sacred a thing for Parliament to deal with. I believe it to be entirely between a man's conscience and his God; and that it is a positive injustice for any government to hold out either emoluments on the one hand, or disabilities on the other, to any man, because of his religious belief. I shall, therefore, not only vote against any further endowment of religion by the State, but, on all suitable occasions, enter my protest against all existing endowments to any sect whatever—believing, most obstinately, that by so doing I am but carrying out the will of Him whom I ought to obey rather than man.—*Frank Crossley, Halifax.*

On ecclesiastical questions, also, you are aware of my sentiments. When I say that I object to the alliance of Church and State under any circumstances; and that I am opposed to public endowments for religious purposes, under any pretext, my confession of faith on these subjects is made.—*R. Gardner, Leicester.*

Perfect religious equality should, in my opinion, co-exist with entire political freedom; a member of the Church of England, I hold that the Church is not benefited by State connection. I should resist every attempt to support any religious body from the public purse; and I have always held that nothing can be more unfair than to levy a rate for Church expenses upon those who conscientiously dissent from her doctrines.—*Sir J. Walsley, Leicester.*

My earnest endeavour shall be used to relieve the Dissenters from the grievances which oppress them, and to obtain equal justice for all religious denominations.—*William Williams, Lambeth.*

He was of opinion that the Maynooth endowment, in common with all endowments, should be swept away. Although he thought the whole system anachronical, he believed that its removal must be a gradual operation. He thought that the agitation about the Maynooth endowment would just tend to direct public attention to the fallacies which were inseparably associated with the principle of a connection between Church and State.—*Sir James Anderson, Stirling.*

He would now come to ecclesiastical affairs, which had been alluded to. That had been told that the leaders of the Church ought to be meek and lowly, and so they ought. Yet he could name one of the bishops who had a larger income than the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer put together, with palaces and residences besides. Was this a state of things that ought to be continued? [hears, hears.] Were they not rank abominations which ought to be put down as soon as possible, for the benefit of the Church itself, and even for the credit of Christianity? He had brought these abuses before the House of Commons, and for the doing this he was held up by one of the bench of bishops as the greatest nuisance in the world.—*Sir B. Hall, Middlesbrough.*

He was for withdrawing grants, not only from Maynooth, but from Roman Catholics in the colonies also; on the ground that he was opposed to all grants of public money to religious bodies.—*Crawford, Ayr district.*

At present the Church of England was not the church of the Reformation—it might be if they construed her doctrines naturally, but there were those within her pale who construed them unnaturally—the Church of England, in fact, was a divided church, and if she remained so she could not stand. There was another question upon which his opinion had never been asked, but he would state his sentiments to them upon it—he meant church-rates. The sooner these were abolished

the better, and he believed they should speedily find some practical means by which this grievance might be removed.—*Capt. Scobell, Bath.*

With regard to church-rates, he had always considered them most vexatious, and he should be happy to support any measure which provided for the repair and sustenance of the Church, without taxing those who conscientiously differed from it.—*W. H. G. Langton, Bristol.*

He would support any motion for an inquiry into all ecclesiastical establishments whatever, but would not single out any one class of his fellow-subjects in Ireland to place a stigma upon them. If they inquired into the £226,000 a year for 8,000,000 of people in Ireland, let them also inquire into the £800,000 a year for 800,000 people, and into the sum given to the Presbyterians. Though he found fault with the aggressive spirit of the Church of Rome, he differed from many as to the means by which that spirit was to be resisted; and he would rather look to Oxford than to Rome, and throw open the universities to all branches of Dissenters as the best defence of Protestantism.—*R. B. Osborne, Middlesbrough.*

Will vote for inquiry respecting Maynooth, jointly with the other ecclesiastical establishments of Ireland.—*Thos. Allen, Bath.*

Considers tithes in the hands of the clergy as subject to the control of the Legislature, but in the hands of laymen as private property.—*H. A. Aglionby, Cockermouth.*

Opposed to all grants of public money to religious bodies.—*Thomas Barnes, Bolton.*

Opposed to all religious endowments.—*H. Brown, Teckesbury.*

Opposed to all religious endowments.—*J. Kershaw, Stockport.*

Opposed to all religious endowments.—*J. Pilkington, Blackburn.*

Opposed to all religious endowments.—*P. J. L. Krag, East Surrey.*

Opposed to the Maynooth Grant, and all other similar endowments.—*W. P. Price, Gloucestershire.*

Opposed to all State grants for religious purposes.—*J. B. Smith, Stockport.*

Opposed to all religious endowments out of the national revenue.—*J. P. Westhead, Knaresborough.*

Opposed to all State endowments for religious purposes.—*F. Piggott, Reading.*

Opposed to the Maynooth Grant, and all religious endowments.—*E. Elliot, jun., St. Andrew's.*

Opposed to all grants for religious purposes.—*G. Forster, Walsall.*

Opposed to all State endowments of religion.—*E. J. Hutchins, Lymington.*

In favour of the exemption of Dissenters from church-rates; opposed to all religious endowments, including the Maynooth Grant.—*R. P. Collier, Plymouth.*

Is attached to the doctrines of the Established Church, but opposed to compulsory payment from one denomination to support another.—*C. Gresh, Coventry.*

Is opposed to all measures for taking money from one sect to support the clergy of another sect.—*H. Drummond, F.R.S., West Surrey.*

There is another class of Radical Reformers whose views are more specific and peculiar than those we have given. We do not refer to those who oppose special grievances—such as church-rates, exclusion from the universities, &c.; with these we shall deal in our next number—but to members whose notions may be described as eccentric. Thus Col. Franks (Weymouth) declares for "either the endowment of all religious bodies or of none." Mr. Murrigh (Bridport) is "hostile to all State endowments for ecclesiastical purposes, but friendly to the Maynooth grant, as long as the Irish Church Establishment exists." Mr. Schuddefield (Birmingham) advocates somewhat similar views. He "is not prepared to repeal the Maynooth grant, unless every other like endowment be taken away." Mr. Wilkinson (Lambeth), also, though "opposed to all endowments for religious purposes," "will not vote for a repeal of the Maynooth Grant under existing circumstances."

It will thus be seen that the number of members "opposed to all religious endowments" is by no means small—including many who might be thought scarcely likely to give their assent to a phrase like that—one, moreover, which is acquiring increased significance. So far as religion is concerned, there are plenty of voluntaries "in the abstract," as there were in times gone by Free-traders "in the abstract."

Even Mr. J. Wilson, a member of the late Government, is content that it shall be said he "is adverse to religious endowments." Indeed, we have been quite surprised at the popularity of the sentiment amongst Liberal members. If it does not warrant the belief that its avowers are thorough voluntaries, it at least indicates that a great educational process is going on amongst our legislators, which continued pressure from without may ripen into Anti-state-churchism.

In our next number we intend giving the opinions of the more moderate section of Liberals, to be followed on a subsequent occasion by those of Irish members and unsuccessful candidates.

UNIVERSITY HALL.—The *Inquirer* states that Dr. Carpenter has been appointed the principal of University Hall.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND EVANGELICAL UNION IN DENMARK.

The Danish correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* gives an account of the formation of an association at Copenhagen, which, notwithstanding the alarm which it excited, is evidently nothing more than a branch of the Evangelical Alliance. The "Church Conference," as the meeting is described, was held at Helsingborg, on the 30th ult., and seems to have caused quite a sensation in the district. The bishop of the diocese sent a spy to watch its proceedings, and the functionaries of the Government were dreadfully apprehensive of a disturbance. About seventy ministers, and a large number of laymen of Scone and the neighbouring province, were present, summoned, we presume, by the Rev. Rector Hammar, a man of singular ability, editor of the *Evangelical Church Friend*. The proceedings were marked by great order. The event itself is considered a sign. "It could not have happened five years ago; now it is only the prelude to still greater events."

The *Morning Chronicle* writer says, "the questions discussed were of little practical importance, except the great one of religious freedom. But it is an immense step to have such questions discussed at all. The meeting showed throughout great sympathy for the rights of the citizen and the Christian, as far as it understood them, but there was a good deal of timidity in defining what they were. The old Cæsaropapistical heaven is still so strong, even in the minds of those who are most active for change, that they creep very slowly towards their mark." Several Danish priests were present, one of whom, Pontoppidan, is said to have made a noble speech vindicating the liberties of the Church. On the day following, a considerable number of the priests and laymen again assembled, to hear Mr. Hammar give an account of the Evangelical Alliance. His statements produced so favourable an impression that a Swedish branch was forthwith organised; and it was agreed that the rules of the Alliance should be translated for the information of the public, and with a view to spread its principles.

"Almost all the tendencies of the present reform movements in the Swedish Church," continues the writer, "are Presbyterian and Sectarian. Three hundred years of Church and State degradation have done their work. The bishops and chief dignitaries are hated as men being mere adventurers and court tools. The Free Kirk is at a discount in Scotland; Sweden takes it up with applause. 'The Evangelical Alliance,' that motley assemblage of hotly debating sects, united by no creed but that of 'agreeing to differ,' and a horror of Popery, which would be good if it led them to eschew schism and to join the holy Catholic Church, is smouldering in its own smoke in London. Sweden regards it as a great and shining light, and forms an auxiliary society! All this is very melancholy. We implore the leaders of this movement to retract their steps. Instead of small talk about parishes and conventicles, let them assert and feel the dignity and sanctity of the bride of Christ, and never cease till they have broken the chains which bind her to the half-heathen State. Instead of petty disputes about 'the sphere of a minister's duty,' let them indignantly unite to sweep away for ever from the statute-book of their country every shred and fragment of the laws which now oppress the conscience of the free citizen. Instead of declaiming about the uselessness of bishops, let them remember that Episcopacy is the apostolical and universal mode of the government of the Church, necessary to give succession of teaching and unity of faith, and that all the evils now apparent in Sweden, as in other countries, are the result of a state oppression, not of the Episcopal theory. Let them give their Church its full liberty; then in their own free synods can the temporalities of the bishop be adjusted, and all abuses rectified."

"A CURIOUS PICTURE FROM MAYNOOTH."—The *Dublin* reprints the following awful words from a speech delivered by a Dublin minister at an Irish Church Mission-meeting held in London a few months since. They are alleged to have been spoken from the altar by the Roman Catholic priest of Carrageholt, near Kilsnash, and to have been directed against a Protestant school in that vicinity. It does not appear by whom the priest's words were reported; and it may surely be hoped that if actually spoken, it was in a madness like that of Lear:—

"I pray God to pour down all vengeance on those who sent their children to Kilsnash school on last week, particularly two. May the devil be their guide on the right and on the left; lying and sitting in bed, and out of bed; sitting and standing within and without. May all misfortunes attend their families and labours; and any person or persons sending their children to this school henceforth, may they be struck blind and deaf, so as never to see any of their children again; and may the children sent to the school go wild. May they never leave this world, until they be such examples as that the marrow may come through their shin-bones. May they be pained both standing and sitting; and may they never leave this world until they be in such a state, that the dogs could not bear coming near their carcasses when dead. I pray to God that every child who goes to the school, that for every day he spends in it, that his life may be curtailed a twelvemonth, and that they may never enjoy the year of maturity; and that those people who send their children to the school, that their crops and their goods may be taken away by the devil; and may all these misfortunes attend any person taking their posterity in marriage thirty years hence."

"I pray the Almighty to hear this prayer as a minister of God, and I now strictly command this congregation to kneel down, and pray to God to grant my prayer."

CONVOCAION.—The elections of proctors to represent the clergy in the Lower House of Convocation, have now terminated, or nearly so. The large attendance of the clerical body on these occasions has shown their sense of the importance of the subject. The election for the Archdeaconry of Craven, for instance, at which, in former times, few besides officials would have been present, was attended by 120 of the clergy. The Bishop of Manchester, following the example of the Bishop of Oxford, presided in person at the election of proctors for his diocese. Throughout the country, with rare exceptions, there have been returned advocates of the revival of the powers of Convocation, while clergymen of lukewarm, dubious, or antagonistic opinions, have been set aside *sub silentio*, or placed at the bottom of the poll, although they may have filled the post of proctor for many years past. The Archdeaconry of Craven is a case in point. Here the Rev. Dr. Hook, whose opinions on the subject of Convocation are no secret, was returned at the head of the poll, while the Rev. J. Bateman, vicar of Huddersfield, obtained little more than half the number of votes received by his successful competitor. At the election for the Archdeaconry of Richmond, a curious circumstance occurred, which placed the returning-officer (the Archdeacon) in a somewhat difficult position. The Rev. Charles Dodgson was placed at the head of the poll, and the two other candidates, the Rev. J. Collins and the Rev. L. Ottley, each received an equal number of votes. It was at length decided by the Archdeacon that he should return the Rev. C. Dodgson as duly elected, and state in the return the equality of the other two, leaving it to Convocation itself to decide what course should be pursued. A strong hope is entertained that Convocation will be allowed to proceed to business, and no stone will be left unturned to accomplish this object. A formidable obstacle to be overcome will be the opposition of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the face of which it is difficult to see how the Government can advise the Queen to issue the indispensable license. The Bishop of Oxford is pledged to bring forward a motion in the upper House, declaring that no Clergy Discipline Bill can be satisfactory to the clergy which has not received the consent of the two Houses of Convocation. The work of self-reform will constitute one of the first objects which will engage the attention of the two Houses, should their sittings be prolonged. At present the parochial clergy are very inadequately represented in Convocation, their more favoured cathedral brethren outnumbering them in the proportion of two to one. The lower House will also, in all probability, put forward a claim to elect their own Prolocutor or Speaker. At present the Dean of Canterbury, whoever he may be, fills the office. The assembly in the Jerusalem Chamber, on the day after the meeting of Parliament, will doubtless be, in many respects, a memorable one.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE WESTERN CONFERENCE closed its sittings on Monday. The *Sheffield Independent* says:—"We understand that the appointment of the ministers to the respective stations has been a source of unprecedented difficulty, and has been arranged with far from universal satisfaction. The pacifically disposed ministers object to be located in the disturbed districts; and, on the other hand, the peaceful circuits have a difficulty in receiving the expansionists. However, the revision of the circuit appointments has been made, and the present Conference system commences another year of its trial."

SYNDICAL LETTER FROM THE ROMISH BISHOPS OF ENGLAND.—At the Roman Catholic College of St. Mary Oscott, a synod was held last month; and one of its fruits appeared last week in the journals. It is a letter commencing, as if in defiance of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, "We, the Archbishop and Bishops of the province of Westminster," and proceeding to state that certain decrees and canons have been made and submitted to the Pope, which will be published as soon as he has confirmed them. The discussion of the education of the poor is "the paramount subject" which appears to have occupied the synod; and on this the letter dilates at great length. The purpose is to inculcate the necessity of keeping Catholic children away from all schools not Catholic, in order to have the next generation Catholic. For this purpose, "we must take advantage of the means afforded us to render the secular part of our education as effective as that which others offer;" in fact, "our education must be up to the mark of modern demand, yet solid in faith and piety"—purely Catholic. "Make your schools equal in every respect to those which are opened to allure away our children. Avail yourself of every encouragement and every improvement which tends to raise the standard of your education, and let there be no pretence tenable for sending Catholic children elsewhere." They have established a system of school inspection, by ecclesiastics, especially with a view to keeping up their faith; and the letter speaks of day-schools in towns for the middle classes. Peace and reliance on the law in cases of insult or oppression are inculcated towards the end of the letter. It is not signed by any bishop or man of note.

WILMSLOW ANTI-CHURCH-RATE ASSOCIATION.—A society under this name has been formed at Wilmslow, Cheshire. At a meeting, held August 7th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That this Association be called "The Wilmslow Anti-Church-rate Association."

That any person, sympathizing with the objects of the Association, and agreeing with its principles and rules, may, on communicating with any member of the committee, receive from the secretary a card of membership.

That any person becoming a member of the Association will

be required to refuse every demand for the payment of Church-rate; and, if legal proceedings are instituted, to give immediate information to the secretary, who will bring the case before the committee.

That every member will be expected to do his utmost to aid the funds of the Association, by procuring subscriptions; to increase the number of members by making known its existence and objects; and to place his services at the disposal of the committee for carrying out the objects of the Association.

That the parish be canvassed for subscriptions, and that the committee arrange personally to wait upon the ratepayers.

Considerable subscriptions to carry out this object have already been received. A correspondent writes:—"I forward you a copy of a circular distributed to every householder in the parish of Wilmslow, along with a copy of each of the enclosed tracts. The effect promises to be good; and there is little doubt, I think, but we shall succeed at our next vestry meeting in carrying a voluntary rate. We have been annoyed now for a long period; legal means have been resorted to; but it is evident the contest is drawing to a close. Could you not prevail on other parishes to follow our example?"

THE CONVOCAION OF THE CLERGY of the province of Canterbury was duly prorogued on the 21st inst., by the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, pursuant to the Royal writ, until Friday, the 22nd day of October.

THE INCREASE OF BISHOPS.—Numerous paragraphs are being repeated at this time of the year of new bishops, both home and colonial, about to be appointed. We believe there is no foundation for these statements. They are mere guesses.—*Standard*.

From a letter in the *Christian Times*, it appears that there is in hand at Madras a fund of £12,000, collected some seven years ago, for establishing a Protestant college for that presidency, to which purpose it has not as yet been appropriated.

A COMPLIMENT TO INDIAN CHRISTIANS.—The people of Kurachee got it into their heads, a short time since, that the authorities wished to kidnap a few children for the purpose of sacrificing them to the new church being erected at the station, and to such an extent did the impression prevail, that not a native would venture out of his house after dark. To allay this stupid fear, a proclamation was made by Mr. Frere, the commissioner!

A TROOP-SHIP IN A GALE.—The East India ship, "Earl of Balcarres," Mr. H. Morris commander, bound from London to Bombay, with upwards of 400 of her Majesty's troops, besides passengers, and carrying a valuable cargo, was caught in a gale on the 11th, off the South Foreland. At midday the wind rose to a strong gale, which caused the ship to ride and pitch most violently. At 6 p.m. she parted from her starboard anchor, carrying away seventy fathom of cable. Immediately the second bower anchor was let go, and veered to 160 fathoms of cable, and it blowing harder, Captain Morris ordered the starboard waist anchor to be let go, which was veered to seventy fathoms of cable. The two anchors now down held her, although the wind and sea caused her to pitch and roll very much. At half-past 10 p.m. she parted her second bower anchor and dragged the remaining waist anchor. Captain Morris then, finding her drifting rapidly towards the Goodwin Sands, with the greatest difficulty slipped the starboard waist anchor, and ordered the foretopmast-staysail to be hoisted, which, with immense exertions on the part of the officers and men, was partially effected. By these means the vessel was brought round, and dexterously steered before the wind between the Gull lights. The ship was, after passing through the Gull stream, hove to in the North Sea, where, at midnight, the close-reefed fore and mizen topsails were set. Fresh gales continued during the night and the next day, while she was worked to windward under close-reefed fore and mizen topsails. The weather then moderated, becoming rainy and hazy, and on Friday, the 13th of August, at 10 p.m., the vessel was safely brought to, and anchored in the Margate roads. These facts are published in the *Times* by some of the passengers on behalf of all on board, who further state that, but for the promptitude of the captain "in slipping the cable of our last anchor (which was dragging and rendering the ship utterly unmanageable), we must inevitably have been cast on the Goodwin Sands in this terrific storm, which would, without the least doubt, have proved fatal to every soul on board. Language could not adequately describe the scene which presented itself upon deck at the critical moment. The night was dark—a terrific storm raging, before which the ship was drifting rapidly towards the much-dreaded Goodwin Sands with upwards of 600 souls on board—suckets and blue lights being fired from all parts of the vessel, and casting a cadaverous shade upon the masses of human faces collected on deck, filled with anxiety, and thinking every moment their last."

Several men have been killed, and others hurt, by the falling over of a ship which was in course of repair at a dock in Renfrew.

ACCIDENT FROM FOUL AIR IN A WELL.—In consequence of a stoppage in a pipe leading from a well at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, a workman uncovered the well, and began to descend by means of steps made in the shaft; presently he was heard to fall into the water. Mr. Cain, the owner, followed the man to see what was amiss: he also fell to the bottom. A third man had a rope fastened to his body before he ventured down: while he was trying to tie a rope to one of the sufferers, the foul air began to take effect upon him also, and it was necessary to draw him up. Eventually, the two bodies were got out by means of drags: both were dead. The men had fallen victims to the common neglect to ascertain the state of the air before entering such places.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGGIN-LANE, BRADFORD.—A series of services have been held here to celebrate the re-opening of the Free Gospel chapel and Sunday-school. When this society first commenced in Bradford (in the county of Lancashire), they worshipped in a small and obscure thatched building; but their numbers increasing, a chapel was found necessary, which gave rise to the present one being first erected. The society, in course of time, increased so much that the chapel was found too small, and it was decided to enlarge it, and also to have a school-room attached. The work has been carried out to the great credit of the builder, both as regards workmanship and architecture.

LESTER-HILL, YORKSHIRE.—Yesterday week, the foundation-stone for a new Independent chapel was laid here. There was a large concourse of people, including many ministers and leading men of the Independent denomination. No coins were deposited, but a bottle was put in a place prepared for it, with a parchment scroll, on which was engraved:—

The foundation-stone of this building, erected by the free-will offerings of Christian zeal, and devoted to the worship of God, according to the principles of His Holy Word; and the order of Christian churches usually denominated Congregational or Independent, was solemnly laid, with accompanying thanksgiving and prayers, by Samuel Smith, Esq., Mayor of Bradford, in the presence of the Rev. Walter Scott, president of Altridale College; the Rev. Jonathan Glyde, pastor of Hecol-lane church, and other Christian ministers and people connected with many churches of the town and neighbourhood, on the 7th day of August, 1852.

After this were the names of the building committee, architects, &c. The Mayor, with the help of the workmen, proceeded to lay the foundation-stone, after which he made a few remarks suitable to the occasion. The 118th Psalm was sung, and the Rev. Walter Scott, principal of Altridale College, attended the stone, and delivered the address. Towards the close of his address, he made the following observations:—"We are also glad that now we can return an answer to a question that was asked by one of our friends belonging to the Church of England, on an occasion (if my memory does not fail me) something similar to the present—'Where are the Dissenters? What are they doing for the religious instruction of the town?' and the speaker seemed to intimate that they appeared to have exhausted themselves by the erection of two chapels. We can now return them a practical answer. We can refer to the neat and commodious place of worship that has lately been finished and opened in Manningham-lane; we can refer them to the proceedings of this evening for another answer; and we hope to be able to refer them, ere long, to a third chapel which we hope to raise in another locality. We do not intend to stop then, nor to suffer our friends of the Established Church to have all the honour of providing for the spiritual necessities of the town." After the ceremonies and services connected with laying the foundation-stone were concluded, the friends of the cause proceeded to Preston-place School-room, where they took tea, after which the Mayor took the chair, and addressed the meeting, and was followed by various ministers and gentlemen. The building, when completed, will make the fifth Independent chapel in this town.

NORTHAMPTON.—Castle-hill Chapel, once occupied by the venerable and pious Doddridge, is undergoing extensive repairs and alterations. The two upright pillars have been removed, the walls of the chapel raised, a new roof completed, the galleries changed in form and new pews. The Rev. John Bennett and his congregation are at present worshipping in the Milton-hall, and hope to get to their own place of worship by the end of September.

PRINCEWELL.—On Tuesday, the 17th, at Morley Chapel, the Rev. Thomas A. Gordon, who is about to proceed to Australia, under the auspices of the Colonial Missionary Society, was publicly ordained to the office of the Christian ministry. The Rev. Professor Newth, M.A., the Rev. T. James, Secretary of the Colonial Missionary Society, the Rev. J. Pye, the Rev. T. C. Hine, the Rev. John Angell James, of Birmingham, and the Rev. J. Barlow, conducted the service.

GODMANCHURCH.—On Monday, the 9th inst., a public tea meeting took place in the Independent Chapel, on the removal of the late pastor, the Rev. J. Cope. After tea, a public meeting was held, at which Edward Martin, Esq., presided. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. D. J. Custance, and Mr. Cope. Great regret was manifested at the separation by the friends and acquaintance of Mr. Cope.

SUDBURY.—A public meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., when a very numerous company of different Christian communities assembled to testify their esteem for the Rev. Spencer Murch, who is about to leave Sudbury for another sphere of ministerial labour. After tea the Rev. C. Elvin, of Bury, being called to the chair, delivered an address explaining the object of the meeting, and then, in the name of the church and congregation, presented to Mr. Murch an elegant silver inkstand, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Spencer Murch by the Baptist church and congregation, Sudbury, as a token of affection and esteem for his faithful pastoral labours." The Rev. Messrs. Lewis, of Diss, Lord, of Ipswich, Burgess, of Milford, and Davies, of Lavenham, delivered addresses.

BATH.—The Baptist Church meeting in Somerset-street Chapel was formed on Monday, 10th August, 1752. Services were held on Sunday, the 8th inst., in commemoration of its centenary. The sermon in

of the House to the evidence taken before them, which is a proof that the attention of Parliament should be directed *without delay* to the application of the necessary remedies."

Mr. Moore might well be supposed to have waxed over fat for kicking. He retains, however, quite sufficient vigour for the defence of his mole-hill. His reply to the scathing banter of the *Times* is amusingly laconic:—

"The office I hold is a patent one, of great antiquity, which has always been executed by deputy, and its emoluments are regulated by act of Parliament. I know not why I, any more than other patentees similarly circumstanced, should be held up by you to public odium, and made the subject of misrepresentation and exaggeration."

"If, as you allege, I have not maintained the office in full efficiency, but have underpaid my deputies and assistants, there is a judge of the court who has jurisdiction in the case. But no appeal has been made to him by any parties aggrieved, nor have I received from the Archbishop of the province, from whose prerogative the patent is derived, any complaint whatever against me."

Simply "a general assertion," retorts the *Times*, "of the right divine of sinecurists. Sinecurists exist like any other beautiful or necessary thing in this ugly world; like sweet breezes from the south, the musical laugh of children, &c. There they are"—the very Harold Skimpoles of this bleak earth.

OPINIONS OF M.P.'S ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

We continue from our last number extracts from the published sentiments of Radical members of the new House of Commons on questions affecting religious freedom and equality. Where we have been unable to obtain speeches or addresses, we have copied the brief, but accurate description of Dod's "Parliamentary Companion." In the majority of cases, the opinions are given, we believe, in the hon. member's own words. We are glad to find from this valuable little hand-book, that the opinions of many members mentioned in our last number are much more decided than the quotations we gave would appear to indicate.

On the subject of religion. I am of opinion that it is far too sacred a thing for Parliament to deal with. I believe it to be entirely between a man's conscience and his God; and that it is a positive injustice for any government to hold out either emoluments on the one hand, or disabilities on the other, to any man, because of his religious belief. I shall, therefore, not only vote against any further endowment of religion by the State, but, on all suitable occasions, enter my protest against all existing endowments to any sect whatever—believing, most conscientiously, that by so doing I am but carrying out the will of Him whom I ought to obey rather than man.—*Frank Crossley, Halifax.*

On ecclesiastical questions, also, you are aware of my sentiments. When I say that I object to the alliance of Church and State under any circumstances, and that I am opposed to public endowments for religious purposes, under any pretext, my confession of faith on these subjects is made.—*R. Gardner, Leicester.*

Perfect religious equality should, in my opinion, co-exist with entire political freedom; a member of the Church of England, I hold that the Church is not benefited by State connexion. I should resist every attempt to support any religious body from the public purse, and I have always held that nothing can be more unfair than to levy a rate for Church expenses upon those who conscientiously dissent from her doctrines.—*Sir J. Walsley, Leicester.*

My earnest endeavour shall be used to relieve the Dissenters from the grievances which oppress them, and to obtain equal justice for all religious denominations.—*William Williams, Lambeth.*

He was of opinion that the Maynooth endowment, in common with all endowments, should be swept away. Although he thought the whole system unsound, he believed that its removal must be a gradual operation. He thought that the agitation about the Maynooth endowment would just tend to direct public attention to the fallacies which were inseparably associated with the principle of a connexion between Church and State.—*Sir James Anderson, Stirling.*

He would now come to ecclesiastical affairs, which had been alluded to. They had been told that the leaders of the Church ought to be meek and lowly, and so they ought. Yet he could name one of the bench of bishops who had a larger income than the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer put together, with palaces and residences besides. Was this a state of things that ought to be continued? [hear, hear.] Were they not rank abominations which ought to be put down as soon as possible, for the benefit of the Church itself, and even for the credit of Christianity? He had brought these abuses before the House of Commons, and for the doing this he was held up by one of the bench of bishops as the greatest nuisance in the world.—*Sir B. Hall, Marylebone.*

He was for withdrawing grants, not only from Maynooth, but from Roman Catholics in the colonies also, on the ground that he was opposed to all grants of public money to religious bodies.—*Craufurd, Ayr district.*

At present the Church of England was not the church of the Reformation—it might be if they construed her doctrines naturally, but there were those within her pale who construed them unnaturally—the Church of England, in fact, was a divided church, and if she remained so she could not stand. There was another question upon which his opinion had never been asked, but he would state his sentiments to them upon it—he meant church-rates. The sooner these were abolished

the better, and he believed they should speedily find some practical means by which this grievance might be removed.—*Capt. Seobell, Bath.*

With regard to church-rates, he had always considered them most vexatious, and he should be happy to support any measure which provided for the repair and sustenance of the Church, without taxing those who conscientiously differed from it.—*W. H. G. Langton, Bristol.*

He would support any motion for an inquiry into all ecclesiastical establishments whatever, but would not single out any one class of his fellow-subjects in Ireland to place a stigma upon them. If they inquired into the £26,000 a-year for 6,000,000 of people in Ireland, let them also inquire into the £800,000 a-year for 800,000 people, and into the sum given to the Presbyterians. Though he found fault with the aggressive spirit of the Church of Rome, he differed from many as to the means by which that spirit was to be resisted; and he would rather look to Oxford than to Rome, and throw open the universities to all branches of Dissenters as the best defence of Protestantism.—*R. B. Osborne, Middlesex.*

Will vote for inquiry respecting Maynooth, jointly with the other ecclesiastical establishments of Ireland.—*Thos. Phinn, Bath.*

Considers tithes in the hands of the clergy as subject to the control of the Legislature, but in the hands of laymen as private property.—*H. A. Aglionby, Cocker-mouth.*

Opposed to all grants of public money to religious bodies.—*Thomas Barnes, Bolton.*

Opposed to all religious endowments.—*H. Brown, Tewkesbury.*

Opposed to all religious endowments.—*J. Kershaw, Stockport.*

Opposed to all religious endowments.—*J. Pilkington, Blackburn.*

Opposed to all religious endowments.—*P. J. L. King, East Surrey.*

Opposed to the Maynooth Grant, and all other similar endowments.—*W. P. Price, Gloucestershire.*

Opposed to all State grants for religious purposes.—*J. B. Smith, Stockport.*

Opposed to all religious endowments out of the national revenue.—*J. P. Westhead, Knaresborough.*

Opposed to all State endowments for religious purposes.—*F. Piggott, Reading.*

Opposed to the Maynooth Grant, and all religious endowments.—*E. Ellice, jun., St. Andrew's.*

Opposed to all grants for religious purposes.—*C. Forster, Walsall.*

Opposed to all State endowments of religion.—*E. J. Hutchins, Lymington.*

In favour of the exemption of Dissenters from church-rates; opposed to all religious endowments, including the Maynooth Grant.—*R. P. Collier, Plymouth.*

Is attached to the doctrines of the Established Church, but opposed to compulsory payment from one denomination to support another.—*C. Geach, Coventry.*

Is opposed to all measures for taking money from one sect to support the clergy of another sect.—*H. Drummond, F.R.S., West Surrey.*

There is another class of Radical Reformers whose views are more specific and peculiar than those we have given. We do not refer to those who oppose special grievances—such as church-rates, exclusion from the universities, &c.; with these we shall deal in our next number—but to members whose notions may be described as crochety. Thus Col. Freestone (Weymouth) declares for "either the endowment of all religious bodies or of none." Mr. Murrough (Bridport) is "hostile to all State endowments for ecclesiastical purposes, but friendly to the Maynooth grant, so long as the Irish Church Establishment exists." Mr. Scholefield (Birmingham) advocates somewhat similar views. He "is not prepared to repeal the Maynooth grant, unless every other like endowment be taken away." Mr. Wilkinson (Lambeth), also, though "opposed to all endowments for religious purposes," "will not vote for a repeal of the Maynooth Grant under existing circumstances."

It will thus be seen that the number of members "opposed to all religious endowments" is by no means small—including many who might be thought scarcely likely to give their imprimatur to a phrase like that—one, moreover, which is acquiring increased significance. So far as religion is concerned, there are plenty of voluntaries "in the abstract," as there were in times gone by Free-traders "in the abstract." Even Mr. J. Wilson, a member of the late Government, is content that it shall be said he "is adverse to religious endowments." Indeed, we have been quite surprised at the popularity of the sentiment amongst Liberal members. If it does not warrant the belief that its avowers are thorough voluntaries, it at least indicates that a great educational process is going on amongst our legislators, which continued pressure from without may ripen into Anti-state-churchism.

In our next number we intend giving the opinions of the more moderate section of Liberals, to be followed on a subsequent occasion by those of Irish members and unsuccessful candidates.

UNIVERSITY HALL.—The *Inquirer* states that Dr. Carpenter has been appointed the principal of University Hall.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND EVANGELICAL UNION IN DENMARK.

The Danish correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* gives an account of the formation of an association at Copenhagen, which, notwithstanding the alarm which it excited, is evidently nothing more than a branch of the Evangelical Alliance. The "Church Conference," as the meeting is described, was held at Helsingborg, on the 20th ult., and seems to have caused quite a sensation in the district. The bishop of the diocese sent a spy to watch its proceedings, and the functionaries of the Government were dreadfully apprehensive of a disturbance. About seventy ministers, and a large number of laymen of Scone and the neighbouring province, were present, summoned, we presume, by the Rev. Rector Hammar, a man of singular ability, editor of the *Evangelical Church Friend*. The proceedings were marked by great order. The event itself is considered a sign. "It could not have happened five years ago; now it is only the prelude to still greater events."

The *Morning Chronicle* writer says, "the questions discussed were of little practical importance, except the great one of religious freedom. But it is an immense step to have such questions discussed at all. The meeting showed throughout great sympathy for the rights of the citizen and the Christian, as far as it understood them, but there was a good deal of timidity in defining what they were. The old Cæsaropapistical leaven is still so strong, even in the minds of those who are most active for change, that they creep very slowly towards their mark." Several Danish priests were present, one of whom, Pontoppidan, is said to have made a noble speech vindicating the liberties of the Church. On the day following, a considerable number of the priests and laymen again assembled, to hear Mr. Hammar give an account of the Evangelical Alliance. His statements produced so favourable an impression that a Swedish branch was forthwith organized, and it was agreed that the rules of the Alliance should be translated for the information of the public, and with a view to spread its principles.

"Almost all the tendencies of the present reform movements in the Swedish Church," continues the writer, "are Presbyterian and Sectarian. Three hundred years of Church and State degradation have done their work. The bishops and chief dignitaries are hated as men being mere adventurers and court tools. The Free Kirk is at a discount in Scotland; Sweden takes it up with applause. 'The Evangelical Alliance,' that motley assemblage of hotly debating sects, united by no creed but that of 'agreeing to differ,' and a horror of Popery, which would be good if it led them to eschew schism and to join the holy Catholic Church, is smouldering in its own smoke in London. Sweden regards it as a great and shining light, and forms an auxiliary society! All this is very melancholy. We implore the leaders of this movement to retract their steps. Instead of small talk about parishes and conventicles, let them assert and feel the dignity and sanctity of the bride of Christ, and never cease till they have broken the chains which bind her to the half-heathen State. Instead of petty disputes about 'the sphere of a minister's duty,' let them indignantly unite to sweep away for ever from the statute-book of their country every shred and fragment of the laws which now oppress the conscience of the free citizen. Instead of declaiming about the uselessness of bishops, let them remember that Episcopacy is the apostolical and universal mode of the government of the Church, necessary to give succession of teaching and unity of faith, and that all the evils now apparent in Sweden, as in other countries, are the result of a state oppression, not of the Episcopal theory. Let them give their Church its full liberty; then in their own free synods can the temporalities of the bishop be adjusted, and all abuses rectified."

"A CURSING PRIEST FROM MAYNOOTH."—The *Bulwark* reprints the following awful words from a speech delivered by a Dublin minister at an Irish Church Mission-meeting held in London a few months since. They are alleged to have been spoken from the altar by the Roman Catholic priest of Carrageholt, near Kilrush, and to have been directed against a Protestant school in that vicinity. It does not appear by whom the priest's words were reported; and it may surely be hoped that if actually spoken, it was in a madness like that of Lear:—

"I pray God to pour down all vengeance on those who sent their children to Kilreilly school on last week, particularly two. May the devil be their guide on the right and on the left: lying and rising in bed, and out of bed: sitting and standing within and without. May all misfortunes attend their families and labours; and any person or persons sending their children to this school henceforth, may they be struck blind and deaf, so as never to see any of their children again; and may the children sent to the school go wild. May they never leave this world, until they be such examples as that the marrow may come through their shin-bones. May they be pained both standing and sitting; and may they never leave this world until they be in such a state, that the dogs could not bear coming near their carcases when dead. I pray to God that every child who goes to the school, that for every day he spends in it, that his life may be curtailed a twelvemonth, and that they may never enjoy the year of maturity; and that those people who send their children to the school, that their crops and their goods may be taken away by the devil; and may all these misfortunes attend any person taking their posterity in marriage thirty years hence."

"I pray the Almighty to hear this prayer as a minister of God, and I now strictly command this congregation to kneel down, and pray to God to grant my prayer."

CONVOCAATION.—The elections of proctors to represent the clergy in the Lower House of Convocation, have now terminated, or nearly so. The large attendance of the clerical body on these occasions has shown their sense of the importance of the subject. The election for the Archdeaconry of Craven, for instance, at which, in former times, few besides officials would have been present, was attended by 120 of the clergy. The Bishop of Manchester, following the example of the Bishop of Oxford, presided in person at the election of proctors for his diocese. Throughout the country, with rare exceptions, there have been returned advocates of the revival of the powers of Convocation, while clergymen of lukewarm, dubious, or antagonistic opinions, have been set aside *sub silentio*, or placed at the bottom of the poll, although they may have filled the post of proctor for many years past. The Archdeaconry of Craven is a case in point. Here the Rev. Dr. Hook, whose opinions on the subject of Convocation are no secret, was returned at the head of the poll, while the Rev. J. Bateman, vicar of Huddersfield, obtained little more than half the number of votes received by his successful competitor. At the election for the Archdeaconry of Richmond, a curious circumstance occurred, which placed the returning-officer (the Archdeacon) in a somewhat difficult position. The Rev. Charles Dodgson was placed at the head of the poll, and the two other candidates, the Rev. J. Collins and the Rev. L. Ottley, each received an equal number of votes. It was at length decided by the Archdeacon that he should return the Rev. C. Dodgson as duly elected, and state in the return the equality of the other two, leaving it to Convocation itself to decide what course should be pursued. A strong hope is entertained that Convocation will be allowed to proceed to business, and no stone will be left unturned to accomplish this object. A formidable obstacle to be overcome will be the opposition of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the face of which it is difficult to see how the Government can advise the Queen to issue the indispensable license. The Bishop of Oxford is pledged to bring forward a motion in the upper House, declaring that no Clergy Discipline Bill can be satisfactory to the clergy which has not received the consent of the two Houses of Convocation. The work of self-reform will constitute one of the first objects which will engage the attention of the two Houses, should their sittings be prolonged. At present the parochial clergy are very inadequately represented in Convocation, their more favoured cathedral brethren outnumbering them in the proportion of two to one. The lower House will also, in all probability, put forward a claim to elect their own Prolocutor or Speaker. At present the Dean of Canterbury, whoever he may be, fills the office. The assembly in the Jerusalem Chamber, on the day after the meeting of Parliament, will doubtless be, in many respects, a memorable one.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE closed its sittings on Monday. The *Sheffield Independent* says:—"We understand that the appointment of the ministers to the respective stations has been a source of unprecedented difficulty, and has been arranged with far from universal satisfaction. The pacifically disposed ministers object to be located in the disturbed districts; and, on the other hand, the peaceful circuits have a difficulty in receiving the expulsionists. However, the revision of the circuit appointments has been made, and the present Conference system commences another year of its trial."

SYNOICAL LETTER FROM THE ROMISH BISHOPS OF ENGLAND.—At the Roman Catholic College of St. Mary Oscott, a synod was held last month; and one of its fruits appeared last week in the journals. It is a letter commencing, as if in defiance of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, "We, the Archbishop and Bishops of the province of Westminster;" and proceeding to state that certain decrees and canons have been made and submitted to the Pope, which will be published as soon as he has confirmed them. The discussion of the education of the poor is "the paramount subject" which appears to have occupied the synod; and on this the letter dilates at great length. The purpose is to inculcate the necessity of keeping Catholic children away from all schools not Catholic, in order to have the next generation Catholic. For this purpose, "we must take advantage of the means afforded us to render the secular part of our education as effective as that which others offer;" in fact, "our education must be up to the mark of modern demand, yet solid in faith and piety"—purely Catholic. "Make your schools equal in every respect to those which are opened to allure away our children. Avail yourself of every encouragement and every improvement which tends to raise the standard of your education, and let there be no pretence tenable for sending Catholic children elsewhere." They have established a system of school inspection, by ecclesiastics, especially with a view to keeping up their faith; and the letter speaks of day-schools in towns for the middle classes. Peace and reliance on the law in cases of insult or oppression are inculcated towards the end of the letter. It is not signed by any bishop or man of note.

WILMSLOW ANTI-CHURCH-RATE ASSOCIATION.—A society under this name has been formed at Wilmslow, Cheshire. At a meeting, held August 7th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That this Association be called "The Wilmslow Anti-Church-rate Association."

That any person, sympathizing with the objects of the Association, and agreeing with its principles and rules, may, on communicating with any member of the committee, receive from the secretary a card of membership.

That any person becoming a member of the Association will

be required to refuse every demand for the payment of Church-rate; and, if legal proceedings are instituted, to give immediate information to the secretary, who will bring the case before the committee.

That every member will be expected to do his utmost to aid the funds of the Association, by procuring subscriptions; to increase the number of members by making known its existence and objects; and to place his services at the disposal of the committee for carrying out the objects of the Association.

That the parish be canvassed for subscriptions, and that the committee arrange personally to wait upon the ratepayers.

Considerable subscriptions to carry out this object have already been received. A correspondent writes:—"I forward you a copy of a circular distributed to every householder in the parish of Wilmslow, along with a copy of each of the enclosed tracts. The effect promises to be good; and there is little doubt, I think, but we shall succeed at our next vestry meeting in carrying a voluntary rate. We have been annoyed now for a long period; legal means have been resorted to; but it is evident the contest is drawing to a close. Could you not prevail on other parishes to follow our example?"

THE CONVOCAATION OF THE CLERGY of the province of Canterbury was duly prorogued on the 21st inst., by the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, pursuant to the Royal writ, until Friday, the 22nd day of October.

THE INCREASE OF BISHOPS.—Numerous paragraphs are being repeated at this time of the year of new bishops, both home and colonial, about to be appointed. We believe there is no foundation for these statements. They are mere guesses.—*Standard*.

From a letter in the *Christian Times*, it appears that there is in hand at Madras a fund of £12,000, collected some seven years ago, for establishing a Protestant college for that presidency, to which purpose it has not as yet been appropriated.

A COMPLIMENT TO INDIAN CHRISTIANS.—The people of Kurrachee got it into their heads, a short time since, that the authorities wished to kidnap a few children for the purpose of sacrificing them to the new church being erected at the station, and to such an extent did the impression prevail, that not a native would venture out of his house after dark. To allay this stupid fear, a proclamation was made by Mr. Frere, the commissioner!

A TROOP-SHIP IN A GALE.—The East India ship, "Earl of Balcarras," Mr. H. Morris commander, bound from London to Bombay, with upwards of 400 of her Majesty's troops, besides passengers, and carrying a valuable cargo, was caught in a gale on the 11th, off the South Foreland. At midday the wind rose to a strong gale, which caused the ship to ride and pitch most violently. At 5 p.m. she parted from her starboard anchor, carrying away seventy fathom of cable. Immediately the second bower anchor was let go, and veered to 160 fathoms of cable, and it blowing harder, Captain Morris ordered the starboard waist anchor to be let go, which was veered to seventy fathoms of cable. The two anchors now down held her, although the wind and sea caused her to pitch and roll very much. At half-past 10 p.m. she parted her second bower anchor and dragged the remaining waist anchor. Captain Morris then, finding her drifting rapidly towards the Goodwin Sands, with the greatest difficulty slipped the starboard waist anchor, and ordered the foretopmast-staysail to be hoisted, which, with immense exertions on the part of the officers and men, was partially effected. By these means the vessel was brought round, and dexterously steered before the wind between the Gull lights. The ship was, after passing through the Gull stream, hove to in the North Sea, where, at midnight, the close-reefed fore and mizen topsails were set. Fresh gales continued during the night and the next day, while she was worked to windward under close-reefed fore and mizen topsails. The weather then moderated, becoming rainy and hazy, and on Friday, the 13th of August, at 10 p.m., the vessel was safely brought to, and anchored in the Margate roads. These facts are published in the *Times* by some of the passengers on behalf of all on board, who further state that, but for the promptitude of the captain "in slipping the cable of our last anchor (which was dragging and rendering the ship utterly unmanageable), we must inevitably have been cast on the Goodwin Sands in this terrific storm, which would, without the least doubt, have proved fatal to every soul on board. Language could not adequately describe the scene which presented itself upon deck at the critical moment. The night was dark—a terrific storm raging, before which the ship was drifting rapidly towards the much-dreaded Goodwin Sands with upwards of 600 souls on board—rockets and blue lights being fired from all parts of the vessel, and casting a cadaverous shade upon the masses of human faces collected on deck, filled with anxiety, and thinking every moment their last."

Several men have been killed, and others hurt, by the falling over of a ship which was in course of repair at a dock in Renfrew.

ACCIDENT FROM FOUL AIR IN A WELL.—In consequence of a stoppage in a pipe leading from a well at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, a workman uncovered the well, and began to descend by means of steps made in the shaft: presently he was heard to fall into the water. Mr. Cain, the owner, followed the man to see what was amiss: he also fell to the bottom. A third man had a rope fastened to his body before he ventured down: while he was trying to tie a rope to one of the sufferers, the foul air began to take effect upon him also, and it was necessary to draw him up. Eventually, the two bodies were got out by means of drags: both were dead. The men had fallen victims to the common neglect to ascertain the state of the air before entering such places.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGGIN-LANE, STRETFORD.—A series of services have been held here to celebrate the re-opening of the Free Gospel chapel and Sunday-school. When this society first commenced in Stretford (in the county of Lancashire), they worshipped in a small and obscure thatched building; but their numbers increasing, a chapel was found necessary, which gave rise to the present one being first erected. The society, in course of time, increased so much that the chapel was found too small, and it was decided to enlarge it, and also to have a school-room attached. The work has been carried out to the great credit of the builder, both as regards workmanship and architecture.

LISTER-HILLS, YORKSHIRE.—Yesterday week, the foundation-stone for a new Independent chapel was laid here. There was a large concourse of people, including many ministers and leading men of the Independent denomination. No coins were deposited, but a bottle was put in a place prepared for it, with a parchment scroll, on which was engrossed:—

The foundation-stone of this building, erected by the free-will offerings of Christian zeal, and devoted to the worship of God, according to the principles of his Holy Word, and the order of Christian churches usually denominated Congregational or Independent, was solemnly laid, with accompanying thanksgiving and prayers, by Samuel Smith, Esq., Mayor of Bradford, in the presence of the Rev. Walter Scott, president of Airedale College; the Rev. Jonathan Glyde, pastor of Horton-lane church, and other Christian ministers and people connected with many churches of the town and neighbourhood, on the 7th day of August, 1852.

After this were the names of the building committee, architects, &c. The Mayor, with the help of the workmen, proceeded to lay the foundation-stone, after which he made a few remarks suitable to the occasion. The 118th Psalm was sung, and the Rev. Walter Scott, principal of Airedale College, ascended the stone, and delivered the address. Towards the close of his address, he made the following observations:—"We are also glad that now we can return an answer to a question that was asked by one of our friends belonging to the Church of England, on an occasion (if my memory does not fail me) something similar to the present—'Where are the Dissenters? What are they doing for the religious instruction of the town?' and the speaker seemed to intimate that they appeared to have exhausted themselves by the erection of two chapels. We can now return them a practical answer. We can refer to the neat and commodious place of worship that has lately been finished and opened in Manningham-lane; we can refer them to the proceedings of this evening for another answer: and we hope to be able to refer them, ere long, to a third chapel which we hope to raise in another locality. We do not intend to stop then, nor to suffer our friends of the Established Church to have all the honour of providing for the spiritual necessities of the town." After the ceremonies and services connected with laying the foundation-stone were concluded, the friends of the cause proceeded to Preston-place School-room, where they took tea, after which the Mayor took the chair, and addressed the meeting, and was followed by various ministers and gentlemen. The building, when completed, will make the fifth Independent chapel in this town.

NORTHAMPTON.—Castle-hill Chapel, once occupied by the venerable and pious Doddridge, is undergoing extensive repairs and alterations. The two upright pillars have been removed, the walls of the chapel raised, a new roof completed, the galleries changed in form and new pews. The Rev. John Bennett and his congregation are at present worshipping in the Milton-hall, and hope to get to their own place of worship by the end of September.

PLYMOUTH.—On Tuesday, the 17th, at Norley Chapel, the Rev. Thomas A. Gordon, who is about to proceed to Australia, under the auspices of the Colonial Missionary Society, was publicly ordained to the office of the Christian ministry. The Rev. Professor Newth, M.A., the Rev. T. James, Secretary of the Colonial Missionary Society, the Rev. J. Pye, the Rev. T. C. Hine, the Rev. John Angell James, of Birmingham, and the Rev. J. Barftit, conducted the service.

GODMANCHESTER.—On Monday, the 9th inst., a public tea meeting took place in the Independent Chapel, on the removal of the late pastor, the Rev. J. Cope. After tea, a public meeting was held, at which Edward Martin, Esq., presided. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. D. J. Custance, and Mr. Cope. Great regret was manifested at the separation by the friends and acquaintance of Mr. Cope.

SUDBURY.—A public meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., when a very numerous company of different Christian communities assembled to testify their esteem for the Rev. Spencer Murch, who is about to leave Sudbury for another sphere of ministerial labour. After tea the Rev. C. Elvin, of Bury, being called to the chair, delivered an address explaining the object of the meeting, and then, in the name of the church and congregation, presented to Mr. Murch an elegant silver inkstand, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Spencer Murch by the Baptist church and congregation, Sudbury, as a token of affection and esteem for his faithful pastoral labours." The Rev. Messrs. Lewis, of Diss, Lord, of Ipswich, Burgess, of Milford, and Davies, of Lavenham, delivered addresses.

BATH.—The Baptist Church meeting in Somerset-street Chapel was formed on Monday, 10th August, 1752. Services were held on Sunday, the 8th inst., in commemoration of its centenary. The sermon in

the morning (by the pastor) gave an outline of the formation and history of the church. A meeting was held in the afternoon for thanksgiving and prayer; and the Rev. Thomas Winter, of Bristol, preached in the evening. On Monday evening, the 9th, about 250 persons sat down to tea; the evening was spent in the delivery of addresses by the minister of the place, by the Revs. Thomas Wallace, W. A. Gillson, and C. Spiller; and by the performance of select pieces from Handel, and others. About £20 were realized towards defraying the debt on the school-room. The church began with nine members, and about 900 have been added during the century. Five or six Baptist churches in the neighbourhood have sprung from it; one of these meets in Ebenezer Chapel, Widcombe. Upwards of twenty members have been sent out to preach the gospel—some as stated pastors, and others as occasional supplies.

BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE.—Services in connexion with the sixth anniversary of the opening of the Independent chapel took place, on Sunday, the 8th inst. A sermon was preached in the morning by Mr. Pinney, of Stamford. In the afternoon and evening, sermons were preached by the Rev. J. B. Bishop, of Borough Fen. On the afternoon of the next day, about 250 partook of tea; after which, addresses were delivered, and the day was closed with the delivery of a discourse by the Rev. J. B. Pike, Baptist minister, of this town. From the proceeds of the tea, and collections, the debt on the chapel is reduced to about £64. On the following Tuesday, the children of the Sunday-school enjoyed their annual treat, and 180 of them received reward-books from their teachers.

LEWIS HATH, KENT.—On Monday, Aug. 16th, the Rev. J. Pearce was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church at this place. The Rev. W. Woodward, of Ilford, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. C. Hoskins, of Crayford, offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. J. Branch, of London, addressed the minister; and in the evening the Rev. W. Walters, of London, preached to the people. The devotional services were conducted by Messrs. Cox, of Woolwich; Blakeman, of High Wycombe; Blake and Whympy, of London; and Whitlemore, of Aymaford.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Messrs. Newall and Co., of Gateshead, have on hand engagements to cross various seas, both in the Old World and the New.

Harwich is to be connected with the Hague.

Dover with Ostend.

Toulouse with Algiers.

Copenhagen with the mainland of Denmark.

Portpatrick with Donaghadee.

St. John's (New Brunswick) with Halifax (Nova Scotia) and Cape Breton.

Cape Tormentine (New Brunswick) with Prince Edward's Island.

East-Cape (Prince Edward's Island) with Cape Ray, (Newfoundland).

Within the last few days, Messrs. Newall have completed from twenty to thirty miles of telegraphic wire for crossing the Irish Channel from Portpatrick to Donaghadee. This rope has been constructed at Monkwearmouth, near the North Dock, for the convenience of shipment on board the "Britannia" steamer. It consists of a number of copper wires, coated with gutta percha, interwoven with hemp, and twisted round within ten stout iron wires. When, by such a rope, all the straits and channels of the globe have been crossed over, will our modern Alexanders sit down and weep because there remain no friths to be electrically bridged? We think not. They will go on to greater achievements; they will dare to speculate on the connexion of Galway with Halifax—of the United Kingdom with the United States. "It is only a question of money."—*Gateshead Observer.*

THE FIRE ON BOARD THE "SEVERN."—An inquiry has been proceeding at Southampton, by the West India Royal Mail Steam Company, into the circumstances connected with the fire on board the "Severn" steam ship on her last homeward voyage. Two days were occupied in the examination of witnesses, and on Friday the committee agreed to their report, which has been published. They are of opinion, that there are no means whatever of ascertaining the cause of such fire taking place; that it occurred in a very contracted space in the after run of the ship, where nothing was stowed but some tanks containing fresh water. "Various surmises were formed as to the origin of the fire, but these being contradictory, and founded confessedly upon mere conjecture, we do not feel justified in pronouncing any opinion." They believe that all the ship regulations were attended to by the crew and servants. After minute inquiries, they fixed upon the testimony of Captain Chapman, of Mr. Strutt, the chief officer, and by actual trials made by the latter at Southampton, and by Messrs. White, who built the life-boats at Cowes, that the "Severn's" six boats were capable of carrying in safety at least 230 persons, being 30 persons more than that ship had on board during the voyage. Signed by Captain Lyot, one of the directors; Captain Chappell, R.N., joint manager; and Captain Barton, R.N., the company's superintendent at Southampton.

IRISH LABOURERS.—The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company brought from Manchester no less than 5,000 Irish labourers, on their way to seek employment in the harvests of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire. The hardworking people hire cattle trucks at the rate which enables them to travel for a halfpenny a mile each. In the rapid locomotion, without fatigue, which they thus ensure, they gain far more than the cost of their conveyance.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following candidates have lately passed the respective examinations for degrees:—

MASTER OF ARTS.—1852.

BRANCH I.—Classics.

Equal. { Giles, William . . . University College.
Jackson, Edward S. . . University College.

BRANCH II.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Batty, R. B. (Gold Medal) . . . University College.
Bridge, John . . . University College.

BRANCH III.—Logic, Moral Philosophy, Philosophy of the Mind, Political Philosophy, Political Economy.

Redford, R. A. (Gold Medal) . . . Spring-hill College.
Fitch, Joshua Girling . . . University College.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.—1852.

Thomas, Trevethan Spicer . . . University College.

1852.—BACHELOR OF LAWS.

PASS EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Guthrie, Francis . . . University College.
Taylor, John Hutton . . . Manch. New & Univ. Col.
Wright, Richard . . . King's College.

Second Division.

Baynes, Thomas Spencer . . . Baptist College, Bristol.
Dawson, Edward Bousfield . . . University College.
Greenhow, William Thomas . . . University College.
Martineau, Philip Meadows . . . University College.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

Principles of Legislation.

Equal. { Guthrie, F. { Univ. } University College.
Taylor JH { Law } Manch. New & Univ. Col.
Dawson, Edward B. . . University College.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

PASS EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Agnis, John Crown, B.A. . . University College.
Beddoe, John, B.A. . . University College.
Buchanan, George, B.A. . . University College.
Bullock, Henry . . . Adg. St. George's Hosp.
Fox, Wilson, B.A. . . University College.
Jones, Sydney . . . St. Thomas's Hospital.
Laurence, John Zachariah . . . University College.
Moon, Frederick . . . Guy's Hospital.
Penny, James Champion . . . St. George's Hospital.
Power, Henry . . . St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Silvester, Henry R., B.A. . . King's College.
Spender, John Kent . . . King's College.
Umphelby, Arthur . . . Adg. St. George's Hosp.

Second Division.

Bartlett, John Henry . . . University College.
Cusack, Samuel Athanasius . . . B. C. of Surg. in Ireland.
Dale, Alfred James . . . London Hospital.
Footman, John . . . University College.
Jeasop, Charles Moore . . . King's College.
Leach, Henry . . . Guy's Hospital.
Vincent, John Alder . . . Queen's Col., Birmingham.
Williams, William Joseph . . . St. George's Hospital.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Power, Henry (Exhibition and Gold Medal) . . . St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Laurence, John Zach. (Gold Medal) . . . University College.
Jones, Sydney . . . St. Thomas's Hospital.
Agnis, John Crown, B.A. . . University College.
Bullock, Henry . . . Adg. St. George's Hosp.
Silvester, Henry Robt., B.A. . . King's College.
Buchanan, George, B.A. . . University College.
Umphelby, Arthur . . . Adg. St. George's Hosp.

CHEMISTRY.

Buchanan, G., B.A. (Gold Medal) . . . University College.
Laurence, John Zach. (Gold Medal) . . . University College.
Power, Henry . . . St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Moon, Frederick . . . Guy's Hospital.
Silvester, Henry R., B.A. . . King's College.
Penny, James Champion . . . St. George's College.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Moon, F. (Gold Medal) . . . Guy's Hospital.
Laurence, John Zach. (Gold Medal) . . . University College.
Penny, James Champion . . . St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Silvester, Henry R., B.A. . . King's College.
Jones, Sydney . . . St. Thomas's Hospital.

BOTANY.

Power, Henry (Gold Medal) . . . St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Buchanan Geo., B.A. (Gold Medal) . . . University College.
Penny, James Champion . . . St. George's Hospital.

The subjoined is a list of candidates who passed the Matriculation Examination for Honours and the First M.B. Examinations respectively:—

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Savage, Thomas (Exhibit.) . . . University College.
Drewry, Henry Stewart . . . King's College.
Equal. { Candy, Thomas H. . . King's College.
Evans, John Lane . . . University College.
Deck, John Field . . . University College.
Nuth, Edward . . . University College.
Hayward, Edward John . . . University College.
Equal. { Barry, Charles J. . . King's College.
Bompas, Henry M. . . Private tuition.
Tucker, John Dennis . . . King's College.
Boulton, Swinton Henry . . . Manchester New College.
Doul, Alexander . . . Private tuition.

CHEMISTRY.

Turner, W. (Prize of Books) . . . St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Equal. { Jevons, William S. . . University College.
Kilroy, Alex. B. . . London Hospital.
Roberts, Frederick Hall . . . University College.

Martineau, George . . . Private tuition.
M'Lean, Adam Clarke . . . Wesley College, Sheffield.
Jackson, Edward Henry . . . Guy's Hospital.

BOTANY.

Jevons, W. Stanley (Prize of Books) . . . University College.
Turner, William . . . St. Bartholomew's Hosp.

ZOOLOGY.

Newman, William (Prize of Books) . . . St. Bartholomew's Hosp.

CLASSICS.

Equal. { Bache, A. (Exhibit.) . . . Edgbaston Prop. School.
Donne, B. J. (tion.) . . . King's College.
Stebbing, T. B. Rede . . . King's College School.
Roberts, Frederick Hall . . . University College.
Alabaster, Charles . . . King's College.
Boulton, Swinton Henry . . . Manchester New College.
Hyde, W. H. . . King's College.
Equal. { Martineau, John . . . University College.
Steen, Robert . . . Royal Belfast Acad. Inst.
Equal. { De la Garde, J. L. . . Devon and Exeter Hosp.
Harman, B. . . King's College.

CURIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Amos Harper, a brick kneader, of York, was, the other day, proceeding with a horse and cart over a crossing on the railway at Dringhouses, when having got about half-way across the line, he saw the train coming. It being too late to turn back, and he hurried on with all the energy which his excited faculties were capable of exercising. On came the train, however, with swift and deadly precision. The engine struck against the horse and the fore-part of the cart. The horse was crushed to pieces and killed instantaneously. The shafts and the front of the cart were shattered; while Harper, who most fortunately was sitting at the back of the vehicle, was violently hurled, with the remaining portion of the cart, off the line into the adjoining road. The fellow was taken up in a dreadfully bruised state, and at once conveyed home in a cab. Professional assistance was immediately called in. No injury of such a nature as to be likely to cause death has been inflicted on the man; but he lies in a state of very great suffering.

A SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT.—The Nassau balloon, with the veteran aeronaut Green, ascended yesterday week, for scientific objects, from Vauxhall Gardens, under the superintendence of the Kew Committee of the Council of the British Association. The balloon was provided with double sets of suitable instruments, in charge of Mr. Welsh and Mr. Nicklin, of the Kew Observatory. The ascent took place at ten minutes before four p.m., and the descent, with great ease and security, at twenty-five minutes past five p.m., at Swavesey, N.W. of Cambridge, the balloon having travelled nearly sixty miles in one hour and thirty-five minutes. The height attained was about 19,400 feet, and at that elevation the temperature was 7 deg. Fahrenheit, or 25 deg. below the freezing point. A second ascent is expected to take place in the course of the month.

THE WRECK OF THE "DUCHESS OF KENT" STEAMER has been partially raised. The decks of the sunken vessel are now above the level of the tide at low water. Another lift will still have to be made, by which she may be left on dry ground on the receding of the tide, after which the sand, which fills her to the depth of between five and six feet, will be cleared out, and she will be made watertight and towed up to the repairing dock for the purpose of undergoing the requisite repairs.

ASSAULT BY THE MAYOR OF BLACKBURN.—Yesterday week the grand jury at Liverpool found a true bill against Mr. W. H. Hornby, Mayor of Blackburn, for a misdemeanour in striking, on the previous Saturday, Mr. Thomas Dugdale, chairman of the East Lancashire Railway Company, a violent blow on the left cheek. A bench warrant was immediately afterwards granted, calling upon Mr. Hornby to find sureties to keep the peace, and to answer any charge that may be preferred by the prosecutor at the next assizes.

A DANGEROUS PRIZE.—One day last week, as two little boys from the village of Dodmills were strolling over Blyth-moor, one of them caught a heron, with which he eagerly ran to his companion to show him the prize. He had no sooner, however, placed the bird on the ground than it drove its bill into one of the other boy's eyes, which it pecked quite out. The surgeon who examined the wound says it is a matter of surprise that the bill of the bird did not pierce the poor little fellow's brain.—*Kales Chronicle.*

THE CLERICAL FORGER.—The magistrates of Worcester have been engaged for several days in investigating some charges of forgery brought against the Rev. James Nisbett, late curate of Shawley, and the prisoner has been remanded to Monday next for final examination. Several charges are alleged against the prisoner, but that upon which he stands remanded is one of having forged an acceptance of £300, upon which he obtained a sum of £255 from Mr. W. S. P. Hughes, attorney of Worcester, and one of the coroners for the county. Ten years ago he was charged with forgery in London, and he is now an unlicensed and uncertificated bankrupt. The case excites great interest in Worcestershire, as there are several parties at Worcester, Upton-on-Severn, Birmingham, and surrounding towns, who represent themselves as sufferers through the prisoner.

Great preparations are being made for the Birmingham Musical Festival, which is to be held on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of September, in aid of the funds of the General Hospital.

CONCLUSION OF THE FETE OF THE EAGLES.

On Tuesday the monster ball at the Marché des Innocens (where the vegetable market is held) did come off. For nearly a fortnight previous more than 600 men were working day and night at the construction and decorations of the ball-rooms. The space extended nearly the entire length of the market—from the Rue Lingerie to the Rue St. Denis on the west and east, and the Rue aux Fers and la Ferronnerie to the north and south. The structure itself was 50 feet in height, about 400 feet in length, and 180 in breadth. Long before 9 o'clock, the time fixed for the opening of the doors, the streets and passages leading to the great centre of attraction were encumbered by multitudes. The evening was dark and lowering after a day of much heat; and disagreeable predictions were heard of rain. In consequence of the postponement of the ball, the enormous provisions that had been made for the department of the Bouche on Sunday night had to be given away, while they were eatable, to the soldiers in the various barracks and to the Bureaux de Bienfaisance; and there was a short supply of provisions on Tuesday. Here is a description of the scene when the doors were open:—

The immense hall was divided by the fountain into two compartments—one on the side of the Rue St. Denis, the other on that of the Rue de Poterie. Along the whole extent ran an immense gallery, or rather a series of galleries, and capable of containing 200 persons each; the seats were raised one above the other. These vast tribunes, which were about 25 feet from the ground, were lined with cloth, and had a flowing drapery, above and at both sides, of crimson velvet, thickly studded with stars in gold. These tribunes were erected on a series of porticos, supported by statues, and adorned in the luxuriant style of the 16th century. The ascent to each separate gallery was by a lofty staircase, concealed in front by drapery held up by figures in white plaster, and adorned with flowers. The ascent was on one side, and the descent on the other. Two galleries, also richly decorated, were erected at both extremities, of equal height from the ground as the lateral tribunes, and were occupied by two orchestras, consisting of 200 performers. At each of the four angles of the saloon double-staircases had been erected, each conducting to a refreshment-room. The four entrances to the ball-room corresponded to the four cardinal points. The principal one on the west side consisted of a portico representing the city of Paris—a female figure seated in her barge, and holding her cornucopia, from which fell fruit, vegetables, birds, &c. The second entrance was in the direction of the Rue Ferronnerie; and colossal caryatides supported each of the entrances. The pillars on both sides of the hall were surmounted with palm trees, gilt, from which hung globes of light, and one continuous line of lamps in festoons connected them with each other. Gilt candelabra, brilliant with light, hung from the lofty ceiling—for the woodwork was artistically concealed by canvass painted white—and lustres bearing 20,000 lights shed brilliancy inconceivable over the whole, where the prevailing colours were white, gold, or delicate rose hue. The lamps, candelabras, or lustres, are said to have been nearly 1,000. On every side were arbours of evergreens with trellis work, interspersed with pillars and groups of statuary in white, of every size and form. The crimson curtains which formed the drapery of the galleries were raised with gilt eagles, and surmounted with the figure of the same imperial bird; and the base of the pillars, whose summit spread out into palm leaves, terminated in *parterres* covered with flowers of the richest hue and the rarest odour. The pillars were encircled with spiral wreaths of lamps or gas. Benches covered with velvet, raised one above the other, ran round the hall; and in the space which separated the two large compartments, divans were spread that invited to and afforded repose. The gem of the whole was, beyond all question, the fountain—one of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the sculptor Goujon. It rose up towards the roof from the centre of the hall. The dome-like summit was surmounted with an eagle gilt; and in the centre of the four pillars which support it gushed up the water, which again fell from the four Gothic outlets, and, passing through many lights, broke in separate cascades into the basin below, whose brim was covered all over with moss and flowers. From the centre basin it was again thrown up, and again fell in cascades, still amongst alternate light and flowers, into successive basins, until the united water-falls met in one large reservoir beneath, and seemed to be lost in the living *parterre* which formed its base. From the mouths of four recumbent lions at the angles of the pediment on which the pillars reposed, sparkling streams also gushed. The roof of the dome seemed of the colour of silver; and the effect was heightened by the numberless lights which blazed within. The very sight of that noble fountain, with its cascades and shrubs and odoriferous flowers, was a relief to the eye; and on the heated atmosphere it shed light and freshness and music. The intermediate space between the fountain and the benches was divided into *parterres* planted with flowers and shrubs. At the angles of the upper part of the fountain eagles of lesser dimensions than the one at the summit clasped in their talons festoons of flowers, the extremities of which were attached to four immense candelabras, and the electric light that played on them brought out into clear relief the sculptured *Naiads*—the work of the original artist—that adorned its sides.

At ten o'clock, the denseness of the crowd made the heat intolerable. The company was, as might have been expected from the nature of the entertainment, and the classes to whom it was given, of a very mixed description. The most quaint costumes of the departments might be seen side by side with the *petit maître* or coquette of the capital; and the primitive head-dress of some distant village contrasted with the modern finery of the city *marchande*. Between 22,000 and 23,000 persons are supposed to have been present. The great mass of the people behaved with great decorum. They felt and appeared quite at home, or as if they were at one of their usual suburban festivities. The dancing was begun early, and its form, at all events, continued, notwithstanding the heat. The heat was

so intense at one time that an opening had to be made in the canvass that covered the fountain in order to admit the air. About eleven o'clock the threatened storm burst, and the rain poured down in torrents. It penetrated through several parts of the roof, and entered copiously through the air-holes. Umbrellas were seen up in various directions, and the crush became greater than before, as every one was naturally desirous of avoiding the torrent. It cleared up about half-past eleven o'clock.

The President of the Republic had been anxiously expected, and it was believed that he would make his appearance between 11 and 12 o'clock. He did not appear, however, during the night. The reason of his absence is variously explained. It is said that an ovation was intended for him by the ladies of the Halle, and that it was considered better not to give occasion to the enthusiasm of these ladies, who are wont to express it in a very marked manner. Others allege fatigue, he having been up till a late hour on the previous night with his guests at St. Cloud. At the Bourse a discovered plot was the cause assigned. What is positive is, that he did not appear—to the general disappointment. Several of the Ministers were present, and some of their ladies opened the ball with the principal persons, the *forts* of the Halle, and the Ministers themselves with the wives of the *forts*.

About one o'clock, a considerable portion of the company retired; the rain then completely passed off, and the dancing was renewed with more vigour and less discomfort than before. Day had already dawned when the last portion of the immense crowd separated, and left the ball-room to silence, only interrupted by the murmurs of the ever-gushing fountain.

We copy one or two scraps from the papers respecting this unique display:—

The motive of the adjournment was evidently not fully explained in the prefect's placard; and the fact of forty arrests having been made on the same night clearly proves the existence of some more satisfactory cause for the postponement of the ball than a high wind, and the responsibility of exposing the workmen's lives in replacing the canvass blown off.

Of refreshments none were to be had for love or money, if I except some trays of biscuits that were carried under military escort to some ladies in a reserved tribune.

The dame de la Halle, who was selected for the honour of dancing with the President of the Republic, paid 35,000 francs for a set of diamonds in the form of an eagle. But this is a small matter compared with the loss of her partner, which is irreparable.

The members of this female guild, who preside over the sale of vegetables, fruit, and fish in that labyrinth of stalls straggling through the irregular spaces about the picturesque church of St. Eustache, and the Marché des Innocens, are marked by strong peculiarities both of customs and character, of which very little notion could be drawn by a comparison with the market people of Covent-garden and Billingsgate. There is a racy independence about them unsoftened by incivility, an exuberant animation without boisterousness, and abundance of humour and vivacity without coarseness or petulance. Some of them are very wealthy.

AN ENGLISHMAN REGENT OF PARMA.

The elevation of Ward to the regency of Parma (says the Italian correspondent of the *Daily News*) is not only a singular instance of the mutability of human affairs, but of the tendency of the Anglo-Saxon race, when transplanted to foreign countries, to emerge to eminence, and surpass others by the homely but rare qualities of common sense and unflinching energy. Ward, as your readers are perhaps aware, was a Yorkshire groom. The Duke of Luces, who obtained, by his fall from horseback in Rotten-row, the familiar sobriquet of "Filthy Lucre," spying the lad's merits, took him into his service, and promoted him through the several degrees of command in his stables to be head groom of the Ducal stud. Upon Ward's arrival in Italy with his master, it was soon found that the intelligence which he displayed in the management of the stables was applicable to a variety of other departments. In fact, the Duke had such a high opinion of Ward's wisdom, that he very rarely omitted to consult him upon any question that he was perplexed to decide; and the success which never failed to crown Ward's advice gave him, in the eyes of the feeble descendant of the Spanish Bourbons, the prestige of infallibility. As Louis XII. used to answer those who applied to him on any business by referring them to the Cardinal d'Amboise, with the words, "Ask George," so Charles of Luces cut short all applications with "Go to Ward." The expenses of the stables having been reduced to less than half under the Administration, while the Duke's horses were the envy of all Italy, it struck the Prince, naturally enough, that it would be a good thing if the same economy could be introduced into other departments. So Ward tried his hand on one thing and the other, continually enlarging his sphere of influence, until, from household matters he passed to those connected with the State—which, indeed, is such a miniature affair, that it does not greatly pass the limits of some private domestic establishments. Ward, now become *factotum* of the Prince, won, in the disturbances which preceded the revolutionary year 1848, a diplomatic dignity, and was despatched to Florence upon a confidential mission of the highest importance. He was deputed to deliver to the Grand Duke the act of abdication of the Duke of Luces. At first the Grand Duke was doubtful whether he could receive in a diplomatic capacity a messenger of whom he had only heard in relation to the races of the Cascine, where Ward had been in the habit of riding as a jockey. But it soon appeared that the Lucchese Envoy had in his pocket a commission making him the Viceroy

of the Duke's States, which was to be acted upon in case the Grand Duke made any difficulty, or even if he refused to receive Ward as the ambassador of the States of Parma at the capital of the Medici. Soon after, in 1849, when the Duke of Luces resigned his other States to his son, Ward became the head counsellor of the hopeful Prince, who has thus been able to follow out a sporting bent under the best auspices, while he had a Minister whose shrewd sense was more than a match for the first diplomatists in Italy. Ward was on one occasion despatched to Vienna in a diplomatic capacity. Schwarzenberg was astonished at his capacity; in fact, the *ci-devant* Yorkshire stable-boy was the only one of the diplomatic body that could make head against the impetuous counsels, or rather dictates, of Schwarzenberg, and this was found highly useful by other members of the diplomatic body. Among others, Meyendorff, the Russian Ambassador, cultivated him greatly. An English gentleman, supping one night at the Russian Ambassador's, complimented him upon his excellent ham. "There's a member of our diplomatic corps here," replied Meyendorff, "who supplies us all with hams from Yorkshire, of which county he is a native." Ward visited England. The broad dialect and homely phrase betraying his origin through the profusion of orders of all countries sparkling on his breast, he rarely ventured to appear at evening *soirées*. Lord Palmerston declared that he was one of the most remarkable men he had ever met with. Ward, through all his vicissitudes, has preserved an honest pride in his native country. He does not conceal his humble origin. The portraits of his parents, in their homespun clothes, appear in his splendid saloon of the Prime Minister of Parma.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of Sunday, contains an unusual number of decrees and announcements. One of the latter declares that the Government has no intention of relaxing the restrictions on the metallurgical products of Great Britain. A decree making some naval appointments has a preface worth quoting:—

Naval power is increased by the concentration of forces, and the unity of direction. The policy of France and the interest of our commerce require that the ships of the State should appear upon all the seas of the globe—but the more our stations are scattered or multiplied, the more important it is that at a given moment they should be able to combine, concentrate their means of action, and range themselves under the authority of a single chief. You have already authorized me to place under the same command our two naval divisions of India and China.

The Electoral Colleges are convoked for the latest hour allowed by the Constitution for filling up the vacant seats in the *Corps Législatif*.

A more obscure notice affords a pitiable illustration of the systematic petty vengeance taken upon all opposition, of whatever magnitude. A M. Gasté offered himself to the electors of Cherbourg, as Republican candidate for the Council-General of the Manche. Extraordinary legal means were taken by the sub-Prefect of Cherbourg to spoil M. Gasté's election, followed by the disavowal of this functionary by his own superior. The Government, however, instead of punishing the sub-Prefect, announces that M. Joseph Alexandre de Gasté, Engineer of Marines of the second class, is deprived of his employ.

A marked but not very successful agitation in favour of the Empire is now going on in the councils of arrondissement of France. It is not successful, because, although evidently in obedience to secret orders from Paris, many of these councils have voted congratulatory or complimentary addresses to the Government, but few of them have in terms expressed a desire for the Empire, and the guarded way in which, in many instances, the blessings now enjoyed are attributed to existing institutions, seems to imply an opinion that no change is necessary.

An address, emanating from the arrondissement of Lecteurs in the Gers, however, says boldly that "the French people, on December 10, 1848, and December 20, 1851, intended to choose an emperor, and not a president." It begs the senators to banish all illusions, to let the words, "Fidelity to the Emperor" replace in the constitution "Fidelity to the President," and that Napoleon may continue to perpetuate the dynasty of which his immortal uncle was founder. And the council of arrondissement of Lyons has adopted a resolution, calling upon Louis Napoleon at once to "decree" the Empire and to proclaim himself Emperor.

M. Thiers has returned to Paris. But M. Renaud, whose name stands at the head of the republican batch of recalled exiles, has addressed a letter to the President, published in the *Nation*, of Brussels, heaping maledictions upon the head of the Prince, against whom he swears implacable enmity.

M. Dupont (de l'Eure) has resigned his seat in the Council-General to which he was recently elected. The venerable President of the Provisional Government persists in his resolution not to take the oath.

The coasts of Normandy are subjected, it is said, to a special surveillance, in consequence of the concentration of a certain number of exiles, under the auspices of Victor Hugo, in the Isle of Jersey.

An English gentleman, Mr. James Hogg, has been tried by the Court of Correctional Police, on a charge of having illegally introduced into France a political publication, entitled *Nouveau Bulletin Français*. The Court sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, and 3,000*fr.* fine, and ordered the confiscation of the 500 copies seized.

M. de Persigny, who has made his retreat once more to the baths of Dieppe, had before his departure a vehement altercation with M. Ducos, Minister of Marine, in the presence of Louis Napoleon. "C'est donc vrai," the President is reported to have said, turning towards M. Persigny, "que ta tête a démenagé?"

A letter from Brussels states that the ultra-Liberal party are using great efforts to get up an excitement in the Chamber of Representatives, which will render it difficult, if not absolutely impossible, for the Belgian Government to carry the proposed measure against literary piracy, which has been stipulated for by the French Government as one of the conditions of the new international treaty. An address from the Typographic Committee calls upon all persons interested in the printing trade, and the public generally, to protest loudly against a measure which would destroy an important branch of industry in Belgium. The semi-official *Independence* says that, according to intelligence from Paris, it is all but certain that the arrangement will be concluded; but that this convention, while providing for the suppression of piracy, contains stipulations favourable to the importation of books published in Belgium into France.

The trial of Guerazzi and Romanelli commenced at Florence on the 18th. Other prisoners of less importance have been included in the same indictment, in the hope that the riddle which attaches to some of them may prejudice the case against the principal defendants. Guerazzi's counsel would take objection to the jurisdiction of the court. As many as 370 witnesses would be examined, although several for the defence had been kept away. The court, composed of judges selected for their retrograde principles, is presided over by Nervi. The trial is generally alluded to as "the great scandal."

Arrests to the number of 25 have been made at Siena. These arrests, the cause of which is unknown, have produced a very painful impression.

The vexed question of who shall pay the costs of the Sonderbund war has at length received its solution. The national council has confirmed most unexpectedly, by a majority of 63 over 28 votes.

The two legislative councils of the Swiss Confederation concluded their session on the 18th inst., and in the ordinary course of events will not meet again till January.

The district tribunal of Sargans has condemned in a fine of 106 francs a man who has lately been recruiting for the Pope in the canton of St. Gall. Another man has been fined 220 francs for the same offence.

Under the revised penal code of Prussia, it is provided that the sentence of the law be carried into effect in an enclosed space. The first execution under the new system, in the district of Berlin, took place on the morning of the 19th, at the prison of Moabit, about a mile from the city. The criminal was a peasant named Lamm, condemned to death for the murder of his uncle. The members of the Court, the public prosecutors of the district and city criminal courts, and a deputation of the commune in which the prison or place of execution may be situate, were present, as required; and a few persons connected with the several courts were admitted by ticket, but the public were kept in ignorance both of the place and hour of the execution. The block was placed on a square flooring, laid on the ground, and painted black. At a few minutes before six, the condemned criminal was brought from his cell between two soldiers; his sentence and the death warrant were read by one of the judges of the court. To the question whether he acknowledged himself to be the person named in the warrant, he replied "Ja," apparently without emotion. Having been stripped to the waist, he was bound and made to kneel before the block, to which he was also fastened firmly. The executioner immediately severed the head from the body with one blow of the heavy axe. To those without the walls the time of the execution was only known by the tolling of the prison bell from the moment the criminal was brought out till the axe descended. The body was placed in a plain coffin, and interred, without any religious rites, in the neighbouring burial-ground. A written placard posted in the entrance of the district court during the day, was all the notice the public received of the last solemn act of justice. The *Gazette* of the next day gave, under the title of "warning," a brief statement of the crime—which was committed on the 6th of March, 1849—and an extract from the sentence, with a note stating that "it has been this day executed."

At the next general meeting at Münster (Westphalia) of the German Catholic Unions, the following matters will be taken into consideration:—"The foundation of a Catholic university and Catholic mission-house for the education of priests, whose more immediate sphere of action is to be the Protestant districts; boys' schools and journeymen unions, the Catholic press and Catholic press unions, and, finally, Catholic art and art unions." Notwithstanding all this, it is asserted that religious propaganda on the continent is confined exclusively to the Protestants.

The Federal Diet has resolved that the free towns, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, cannot be allowed to give to Jews the same political rights enjoyed by Christians, because they would thereby lose the character of Christian states, inasmuch as the chief functions of government might fall into Jewish hands, and, perhaps, a Jew be sent as plenipotentiary to the Diet.

The Emperor of Austria has returned from his tour in Hungary. On the 18th instant he arrived at Freiburg, accompanied, it is said, by a band of 800 mounted Slavonians. Next day he entered Vienna, coming thither by the railway. Here again, we are informed, he was received with loud demonstrations of attachment on the part of the people. Nevertheless, the streets from the railway-station to the cathedral were thickly lined by soldiers. At the cathedral a "Te Deum" was performed; and thence the Emperor went to the palace. In the evening, he drove through the streets, to see the illuminations which had been ordered by a circular from the police; and agents from the chief-office were known to be scattered through the crowd, to see that the order was obeyed. On the 16th, the Emperor set out for Iachl, where he will remain till the end of the month, when he proposes repairing to Pesth to witness the manoeuvres. His progress through Croatia and Slavonia will probably occupy the latter part of September and the beginning of October.

The Clergymen of the Protestant, the priests of the Greek Church, and the Rabbins of the Jews, played prominent parts in the ceremony of reception. They were all three posted on the Graben. The latter elevated the book of the law as the Sovereign passed, which movement was acknowledged by a military salute. It appears that, with the feudal duties of the peasants, the disabilities of the Jews have also ceased. At all events, the children of Israel in Austria consider their emancipation as complete, for before the synagogue was a fine transparency, representing the Monarch in his imperial robes freeing the tribe of Judah, a stately man in Oriental costume, from its chains. The motto to the picture was, "The grateful Jews to their most gracious Monarch."

We read in the *Vienna Gazette* of the 17th inst.:—"The court-martial sitting in Vienna has sentenced Maria Swoboda, clothes-maker, to fifteen blows with rods and fourteen days' confinement in prison, for verbal and actual injury of the officers of public security."

The disastrous effects of flood and blight are reported from various quarters. In the south-east of France great injury has been done by the heavy rains to buildings as well as to the crops. In Portugal the vintage is reported very inferior; and the vine-growers of Madeira have applied for leave to cultivate tobacco. Several districts in the Crimea have been devastated by clouds of locusts which have descended on the nearly ripe corn-fields.

Cholera and typhus continue to ravage Upper Silesia. The official report states that there had been up to the 17th inst. 246 cases, which is nearly 25 per cent. of the whole population; of these 109 cases, or 10 per cent. of the inhabitants, had died from the disease, 62 had recovered, and 75 were still under treatment. M. von Schleinitz, the Chief President of Silesia, when the disease was increasing to an alarming extent, went to Landsberg, with Dr. Eitner, a member of the Sanitary Council, to afford assistance. They found the state of affairs most deplorable. The only medical man in the place had died of the pest—the apothecaries' establishments had been shut for some days from the same cause—all who had the means had fled the place; while the neighbouring communes had cut off the communications for fear of infection. Three physicians have been despatched to the town, and the apothecary's duties had been undertaken by a Brother of Mercy, from Breslau, who was qualified for them. Two hospitals had been opened, and food had been distributed in abundance. At Warsaw the disease was spreading and increasing in intensity. The police report of the 13th inst. shows that nearly half of the cases ended fatally. A committee, formed to relieve the destitute part of the population, distributes every morning 2,472 portions of tea, with bread, and an equal number of more solid rations at noon. The Jewish Congregation also distributes every morning 9,000 portions of tea, without any regard to distinction of creed, and 600 meals at noon to the destitute of their own faith.

THE MEDITERRANEAN, FRANCE, AND TURKEY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* reports certain occurrences of an ugly aspect. Two French soldiers, blacksmiths, some time since deserted from the army of Algiers, and then from the Tripolitan service, claiming protection of the French Consul. They were recovered by the local Government, and the Consul demanded their surrender, under threat of bombarding the town. In the absence of the Pacha, the acting Governor of Tripoli took the advice of the other Foreign Consuls. The Consul of the United States acted as spokesman, the English and Dutch Consuls agreeing with him throughout. He declared, that he should stick to his post, and should not accept the asylum offered to him on board the French squadron; but, having regard to the welfare of the unoffending population, advised the acting Governor to make the surrender under protest. This was done; and so stood matters at Tripoli on the 1st of August. In the mean time, instructions have been received by the Marquess de Lavalette, the French Minister at Constantinople, to demand an apology from the Government of Tripoli, and "satisfaction" for the French Government on several matters in dispute with the Porte, including the guardianship of the "Holy Places," and the assassination of Father Basil, a Capuchin missionary, at Antioch. M. de Lavalette urged these demands in a most peremptory style; and has thus caused great agitation in the Turkish capital, with a Ministerial crisis. Ali Pacha, the Foreign Minister,

replaces Reshid Pacha as Premier, and Fuad Effendi, a friend to Russia, takes the Foreign Office; the new Cabinet differing little from the last, and being not less firm against France. The other Foreign Ministers are understood to support the Sultan. Thus stood affairs at Constantinople on the 6th inst. "It seems," says the Correspondent of the *Daily News*, "as if France wanted to pick a quarrel with Turkey merely for the purpose of seizing her provinces in North Africa, and annexing the new conquest to Algeria."—Later correspondence speaks of the discovery of a plot against the life of the Sultan, organized by his brother, with a view of usurping the throne.

On the 18th, a fire, which had lasted several days, was still raging in Constantinople. It was estimated that no less than 4,000 houses had been consumed. From the 1st to the 6th, eleven great fires had raged, the city being on the first day on fire at five different places. The Turks believe that incendiarism is instigated by the Russians, in order to excite an insurrection, and so much the more that several noted Greek desperadoes have been seen in Constantinople.

TRANSATLANTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The "Europa" arrived on Monday, with advices from New York to the 11th inst., and 726,000 dollars in specie. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing on the 10th, says, that President Fillmore and Mr. Secretary Webster had had a violent altercation relative to the fisheries question, and that Mr. Webster was about to retire from the Cabinet. In confirmation of this, several waggon-loads of furniture belonging to Mr. Webster had been shipped on board a Boston packet. Mr. Webster had written to a friend that he would only visit Washington to wind up his business, and retire. In the House of Representatives, on the 10th, the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, in reply to a resolution, asking what has been done on the subject of the fisheries on the coast of British North America. He gives no information different to that heretofore communicated to the Senate. The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A schooner, which arrived at Boston on the 9th from Prince Edward's Island, reported the seizure of the schooner "Lion" for fishing off the islands. The vessel was reported to have been in a calm at the time, and fully three miles from land. The fishing schooner "Florida" was seized and taken into Charlotte Town on the 5th. The *New York Herald* says, the fisheries question had become the chief topic of discussion throughout the country. "There appears," it says, "to be but one opinion as to the final result of the controversy, and that is, that the American fishermen must be protected in their just rights, let the consequences be what they may."

The *Boston Advertiser* of the 7th publishes a statement of the captain of a fishing vessel arrived at Cohasset, to the effect that an American fishing vessel had been fired into and sunk by a British cruiser, for refusing to come to when ordered. The *Boston Transcript* of the 7th says, that the condemnation and sale of the American schooner "Carroll" had been ascertained to be wholly illegal, as the seizure was a mistake, and intended for another vessel. Commodore Penny was to have an interview with Admiral Seymour on Saturday. The fishing question will, in Mr. Webster's opinion, be settled amicably.

The following is an extract from a clergyman's letter, dated Washington, August 2:—

On Saturday I went with — and — to see the President. It was not a reception-day, but he was kind enough to say, in answer to their application, that he would be willing to receive a visit from me. He entered very freely into conversation, and on my venturing to refer to Mr. Abbott Lawrence's pacific sentiments, uttered at an agricultural meeting at Lewes—which I had that morning read—and the enthusiastic way in which they were received, and on my further expressing a hope that neither the fishery question nor any other differences might ever disturb the friendly relations of the two countries, he replied, with great cordiality,—"Oh! the time is gone by for Great Britain and America ever to think of settling their disputes by war."

On the 9th, the Senate requested the President to communicate all the correspondence that had taken place between the United States and Peru regarding the Lobos Islands. The President had not replied to the Senate, but a letter from Mr. Secretary Webster to Captain James Jewett, master of the barque "Philomela," had been published. It appeared to be in reply to an inquiry as to whether citizens of the United States could take guano from the Lobos Islands without infringing on the rights of other nations. The following is the pith of Mr. Webster's letter:—

If those islands should lie within the distance of a marine league from the continent, or if, being further than that distance, should have been discovered and occupied by Spain or by Peru, the Peruvian Government would have a right to exclude therefrom the vessels and citizens of other nations, except upon such conditions as it might think proper to prescribe. There can be no doubt that the title of Peru to the Chincha Islands, whence guano is now chiefly taken, is founded upon the basis of discovery and occupancy. . . . This department, however, is not aware that the Lobos Islands were either discovered or occupied by Spain or by Peru; or that the guano on them has ever been used for manure on the adjacent coast or elsewhere. It is certain that the distance from the continent is five or six times greater than is necessary to make them a dependency thereof, pursuant to the public law. On the other hand, it is quite probable that Benjamin Morrell, jun., who, as master of the schooner "Watson," of New York, visited those islands in September, 1823, may justly claim to have been their discoverer. He gives a full account of

them in his narrative, published in New York in 1832. Under these circumstances, it may be considered the duty of this Government to protect citizens of the United States who may visit the Lobos Islands for the purpose of obtaining guano. This duty will be more apparent when it is considered that the consumers of China Island guano in this country might probably obtain it for half the price they now pay, were it not for the charges of the Peruvian Government. I shall consequently communicate a copy of this letter to the Secretary of the Navy, and suggest that a vessel of war be ordered to repair to the Lobos Islands for the purpose of protecting from molestation any of our citizens who may wish to take the guano from them.

The Secretary of the Navy directed Commodore M'Anley, of the Pacific squadron, to send a war vessel to those islands to protect the interests of American citizens who might be there. The Government of Peru have lately, however, endeavoured to give proof to the United States Government that they have exercised, long since, rights of ownership of the Lobos Islands.

Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, had been nominated as Minister to England.

The accounts from all the cotton-growing districts were extremely favourable, and the market continued remarkably buoyant.

Havannah advises to the 2nd inst. state, that great excitement prevailed in consequence of the alleged discovery of a political conspiracy, in which a number of influential persons were said to be engaged.

The *Herald* says, there is reason to believe that the Japan expedition has been abandoned.

THE THIRD PARTY IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

From the exposition of American parties and politics lately given in our leading columns, our readers will not be surprised to learn that a third platform has been erected; and that the Hobson's choice of Scott or Pierce will not be presented to the million citizens of the great Republic. The *National Era* thus pithily expresses the circumstances that have demanded the formation of an Independent Democracy:—

There is a party in this country which asserts a right to be called the Democracy. In some respects this claim is well founded. This party, in its creeds and formularies, recognises the fundamental doctrine of government by the people; namely, Equal rights to life, liberty, and happiness; and endeavours to realize these doctrines in several very important applications. Still this party, seeking the control of the national Government, and finding it hard to obtain that control without the aid of a great special interest antagonistic in essence to Democracy, has been induced to waive the application of those doctrines to questions affecting that interest. This statement represents the Democracy compromising with slavery.

Hence the necessity for another party to carry out Democratic principles in their applications to slavery, as well as other questions and interests. Such a party has arisen, and has called itself the Free Democracy, or the Free Soil Party. But it is misnamed; for its aims are more comprehensive than the mere freedom of the soil; and it is not exclusively true of it that it is free. Except where slavery is concerned, the other Democracy is just as free. Its proper name, therefore, is the Independent Democracy; for it asserts its perfect independence of the slave power. The proper name of the other Democracy is the Compromise Democracy; for it seeks its objects through compromise with the slave power.

Let, then, the friends of freedom claim their own name. Let them call themselves the Independent Democracy, and insist on being so called by others. In this way they will gain an advantage of name which justly belongs to them, and, at the same time, will avoid all invidious and disparaging assumptions as between themselves and the Compromise Democrats.

Repudiating the selection made at Baltimore, the Independent Democrats were to hold a convention on the 11th inst., at Pittsburgh. The names of J. P. Hale, for President, and C. M. Clay, for Vice-President, will probably be adopted by the Convention. The district Conventions have been largely attended, and great indignation at the platform of the old Democratic Convention is expressed in the resolution.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, has made an effort to revive the discussion of the Fugitive Slave Law in the Senate. On Wednesday, the 28th of July, the hon. Senator "called up" the following resolution:—"That the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to consider the expediency of reporting a bill for the immediate repeal of the act of Congress, approved September 18, 1850, usually known as the 'Fugitive Slave Law.'" He on this occasion simply asked leave to be heard on this question, by the appointment of a day. Objection was made, and "the Yeas and Nays were ordered." Mr. Brook said his State (Mississippi) had declared "that the repeal or essential modification of the Fugitive Slave Law shall be regarded by them as sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union. This, sir, was no idle threat. It was a threat that I believe, that I know, will be carried into execution, with the full concurrence of the whole South, whenever that act is done. Then, sir, I can regard this proposition as no less a one than to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to bring in a bill to dissolve this Union. Courtesy or no courtesy, I cannot consent that such a question shall be mooted at this late day of the session." Mr. Charlton declared that the effect of the resolution, if adopted, would be to rend the Union.

I say, sir, to rend in pieces this Union; for, sir, the State of Georgia stands pledged, the moment this Fugitive Slave Law is repealed, come what will, come what may, at once to absolve herself from any ties which she owes to it; and, having thrown down that gauntlet, neither I, nor any one of my constituents, will be willing to recede from it.

Mr. Shields (of Illinois) said he should vote against the resolution; but he was in favour of Mr. Sumner being heard. Other senators "insisted upon adhering to practical matters before the house;" and the resolution was refused on discussion by 19 to 32.

The refusal of the Senate to hear Mr. Sumner has excited great indignation in the old Bay State, and will probably swell the evils of the Independent party. The *Dorchester Gazette* says:—

If there is a man in Massachusetts who will uphold the negro drivers, and their meagre instruments who voted on this question, he ought to be condemned to be a waiter in a negro oyster cellar for the rest of his life. Observe the votes of Cass and Douglas, and learn to what loathsome depths democracy has sunk. Observe the votes of Fish of New York, and Smith of Connecticut, and learn that there are no lower depths for Whiggery to fathom. Massachusetts and the free States are gagged, and that by the aid of cowardly wretches, who are called, in derision, Whigs and Democrats. But we have no language to express the sentiments which oppress us in view of the craven disposition which permits the people to submit in silence to such insults.

Other papers, such as the *New Bedford Standard*, the *Worcester Spy*, and the *Boston Commonwealth*, hold similar language.

Tax-Raising Storms.—We have to record more thunder-storms, though, happily, the weather now appears to have greatly cleared, and become settled. Yesterday night went a very severe storm of thunder and lightning visited the metropolis. The shock over St. Bartholomew's close was so great that people rushed out of their houses in dismay, each expecting that their neighbour's house was down, or that the old church had fallen. The very houses vibrated as though by an earthquake, and to an extent to alter the action of the clocks. There is very little doubt that an aerolite fell in the vicinity of the church, for, as Mrs. Smith, the wife of an artificial flower-stamp maker, in Cloth-fair, adjoining the church, was closing the window, she was struck back, and was rendered almost senseless by the sulphuric vapour. A young man in a trading establishment at Islington was struck to the earth by one of the vivid flashes of lightning about 8 o'clock, near the Angel, and in a few hours expired. A young girl of fourteen years of age was struck with lightning and deprived of sight, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Morgan, of 21, Charles-street, Blackfriars-road. At Exeter, on Thursday, a dark lurid cloud hung over the city, and in a few minutes the storm began to rage, and the streets were soon deluged by the rain. Considerable damage was done to property. A sewer overflowed in one part of the city; and on a horse attempting to pass over, the road gave way, and the horse and driver were precipitated into the gulph. The man sustained severe injuries. During the storm a house, called Double Lock, on the banks of the Exeter Canal, was struck by the lightning. Several persons, who had taken shelter in the passage, were struck down by the electric fluid, and severely injured. A gentleman, named Burnham, of Heavitree, was struck in the head and died instantly. Two young men, named Force, of this city, were standing near the unfortunate deceased. They were very much scorched in the abdomen; and their limbs, especially the lower extremities, are partially paralyzed. There has also been another very heavy storm at Manchester, and similar reports from various parts of the country are very frequent.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—A marriage was solemnized in this county a short time ago, by means which are now rare in Scotland. The parties desirous of becoming one waited upon a clergyman residing in a neighbouring town, for the purpose of having the usual rites performed. On being asked for the necessary certificates, known as the "lines," it was discovered that these were not to be had, and, in consequence, the clergyman declined to officiate. Entreaty and remonstrance were expended in vain, and the couple were at length obliged to depart as they came. Roused in this attempt, they on the following Sabbath, went to church together. At the conclusion of divine service, and before the blessing was pronounced, the resolute pair stood up in the body of the church, and, amid an ill-suppressed titter on the part of the congregation, they then and there solemnly declared themselves married; and, having taken all present as witnesses to the compact, the happy couple forthwith departed, apparently quite satisfied of having accomplished their object.—*Banffshire Journal*.

A Doctress (so called) resides at Rutland, after whom a certain class of people in and around the neighbourhood of Colchester are running with all their wiles and pains with a view to having them charmed away. We (*Stamford Mercury*) are informed that it is really surprising to see the number who daily resort to this woman for her aid, many travelling a long distance by railway to the Manton station; and their disappointment is frequently great when, instead of obtaining the required advice, they receive a numbered card to attend on another day, so large is the number of patients already in attendance.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—A parliamentary paper, lately issued, contains returns, ordered at the instance of Mr. Hume, of copies or extracts of all communications respecting the organization of the University of London, since the year 1840, between the Home Office and the Senate of the University, the affiliated colleges, and the committee of graduates, together with the minutes of the senate, and of committees appointed by the senate, relating to the admission of graduates to form an integral portion of the corporate body of the University.

IRELAND.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AT GALWAY.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton have been at Galway on the occasion of the cattle show of the Royal Agricultural Society. The show far surpassed any previous exhibition in the quality of the stock. On Wednesday the Lord Lieutenant and his lady visited the Royal College in Galway, accompanied by all the notable persons in the town. An address was presented by the President to the Lord Lieutenant; who made suitable reply, and wound up with this emphatic sentence—

I have no hesitation in saying, that the secular education in Ireland is the best I have ever seen in any country; and I cannot but confidently hope that, if persevered in, it will not only diffuse knowledge and enlightenment, but establish a more healthy tone in the conduct and feelings of a people who are well worthy of a brighter destiny."

In the evening, a grand banquet, attended by upwards of four hundred gentlemen, over whom the Duke of Leinster presided, was given in honour of the Lord-Lieutenant. After the removal of the cloth, the Countess of Eglinton and upwards of three hundred ladies took their seats as spectators. In responding to the toast, "Health to the Lord-Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland," the Earl of Eglinton gave some good advice to his audience. He did not come there as a politician, but as the Viceroy of Ireland, and to instil the maxims of peace and good-will. The colour of their coats was of far more importance than the colour of their flags. Real prosperity was based on the proper cultivation of the soil.

Let them cultivate their soil, reclaim their waste lands, manure their fields, cultivate the flax crop, turnips, mangold—let them only be at peace with each other [cheers], and they would soon see the tall chimneys, the busy factories, the heavy trains, and the laden ships, follow [cheers]. The merchandise of the world would fill their bays; and the waters of Lough Corrib, which would meet those of the ocean on the following day, would carry down the commodities of the interior [cheers].

He warmly denied that the character of the people unfitted them for happiness or greatness. They were keen in their perceptions, and no children in the world showed so much cleverness and docility as the children of the Galway Model School. No soil was richer; no climate more genial; no country more free. What, then, was it?

There was no doubt but Ireland's miseries were to be traced to disunion and strife among her children [cheers] to the turbulence which prevented the employment of her industry, the development of her resources, and the outlay of capital. If her children would live together as brethren instead of foes—if they would be true to themselves and their country—they would hear no more of Ireland's sorrows or difficulties; and the Atlantic would cease to bear so many homeless wanderers upon its waves [cheers].

He pledged himself to keep the straight path of impartiality as a ruler, with conscience for his guide.

There was a great deal of speaking; and before the party broke up the display of feeling was very hearty.

On Friday the Lord-Lieutenant made an excursion to the Bay of Galway in the "Geyser" steamer. On boarding the vessel he was received by the Rev. Peter Daly, chairman of the Harbour Commissioners, and by several of the other members of that corporation. An address was presented and responded to, on the advantages of the port. After an excursion of two hours' duration through the bay, accompanied by the chairman and a deputation from the commissioners, consisting of ten members of that body, the party landed at the docks, and his Excellency and the Countess of Eglinton, &c., drove to the new basin of the canal, where a small steamer, the "O'Connell," was in waiting for them; and having embarked in her his Excellency proceeded to open the new canal (three-quarters of a mile) connecting the sea with the lakes Corrib and Mask. His Excellency returned to Dublin on Saturday.

THE SIX-MILE BRIDGE AFFRAY. EXTRAORDINARY VERDICT.

Wednesday wound up the proceedings at Six-mile Bridge, with an unlocked for verdict. Out of the misty depositions which have been taken in evidence during the fourteen days' sitting of the jury, we can only arrive at the facts that the soldiers were met and assaulted by bodies of people throwing stones, pushing in among the cars, setting the firelocks of the troops, and hauling away at the voters. Lieutenant Hutton and Captain Eager, who had charge of the detachment of the Thirty-first, distinctly showed that the soldiers were under great provocation. Lieutenant Hutton, who had served in the Afghan war, restrained his men, although they repeatedly begged to be permitted to fire; Captain Eager considered that his men would have been disarmed and killed had they not fired. These statements were sustained under cross-examination, and corroborated by the privates of the Thirty-first. It seems also clear that the soldiers fired without orders; and that some of them fired twice, once in presumed self-defence, and once into the crowd flying up the street. This latter fact weighed very much with the coroner and the jury. The verdict returned, after an hour and a half of deliberation, was agreed to by twelve out of fifteen—

We are satisfied that John C. Delmege, J. P., John Gleeson (first), James Postings, William Barnes, John Thompson, John Dwyer, James Sharpe, Thomas Clarke, and John Carter, soldiers of the Thirty-first Regiment, are guilty of the wilful murder of Jeremiah Frawley.

Mr. William Mahon said he was one of three jurors who did not agree to that verdict. He considered the soldiers were culpable, and those who thought with him were for a verdict of manslaughter;

The other issues as to the deaths of Michael Conellan, Michael Coleman, Thomas Ryan, James Casey, and James Flaherty, were then severally given in to the jury; and a similar verdict of wilful murder was returned upon each, against Mr. Delmege and the soldiers.

On application of counsel, the coroner signed his warrant for committal of the soldiers. The coroner also signed a warrant for the apprehension and committal of Mr. John C. Delmege; who was not in court during the day.

The jury appended the following resolution to their verdict:—

In delivering our verdict, we feel bound to express our strong disapprobation of the practice which commits to magistrates (members of a committee of any candidate at a contested election, or in any other matter connected with rival candidates) the conduct or control of an armed force; and we strongly recommend, that when such a measure shall in future be deemed necessary, the guidance of troops shall be only entrusted to stipendiary magistrates, directly responsible to the Government and the public for their acts.

Dated at Six-mile Bridge, this 18th day of August, 1852.

The eight soldiers have been lodged in Ennis Gaol; the camp at Six-mile Bridge has been broken up, and the troops marched back to Limerick.

It seems pretty certain that matters will not rest here. The finding of the verdict of wilful murder against the soldiery has been followed by an application to make other parties amenable to justice, who, to say the very least, seem to have taken as active a part in the transaction as the less fortunate criminals who are now lying in Ennis gaol awaiting the decision of a higher and more unprejudiced tribunal upon their guilt or innocence. It would be a rather difficult task to convince any reasoning person that Fathers Burke and Clune have not, out of their own mouths, avowed, on solemn oath, their participation in the melancholy sacrifice of life at Six-mile Bridge. Meanwhile it will appear from the statement of the *Weekly Telegraph*, that the initiatory steps have been taken to satisfy the ends of justice, and, if the Government have sufficient evidence to warrant the institution of criminal proceedings against the leaders in the riots they will not flinch. The law officers of the Crown have been deliberating on the subject, but the result has not transpired. It is stated that the two clergymen whose conduct is impugned, avow their determination to go to gaol rather than put in bail for their appearance when called upon, and thereby add to the excitement already created by this dark affair.

Dr. Vaughan, Romish Bishop of Killaloe, has hit upon an ingenious device to keep alive the smouldering embers of popular excitement against the Queen's troops by causing a solemn high mass to be celebrated for the repose of the souls of the ill-fated men who lost their lives in the riots at Six-mile Bridge. The ceremony took place on Thursday, in the presence of some 4,000 persons. No less than 30 priests were present to give *éclat* to the occasion, and among the group were to be found the now historic names of Fathers Burke and Clune.

THE WHEAT AND POTATO CROPS.—Owing to the splendid harvest weather with which the country has been favoured for the best part of last week, the agricultural reports from all quarters are everything that could be desired. The potato disease, even in the North, has materially abated, and not a doubt now exists that a large portion will be saved; probably more than one-half in the districts which have suffered most from the effects of the blight. The cereal crops, oats particularly, hold out a prospect of a better yield than for many years past.

THREATENED ACTION AGAINST MR. W. S. CRAWFORD.—We understand that proceedings have been taken by the landlords of the county of Down to bring an action for libel against Mr. Crawford for certain comments on their conduct, which appeared in his recent letter respecting the Down election. In saying "an action for libel" we make a mistake, we should rather have said twenty-five separate and distinct actions—a pretty large host for one unsaid man to meet. But the distinguished defendant is by no means alarmed. It is stated that steps have been taken to secure the services of the ablest Irish counsel on his behalf; and it is confidently believed that such an *exposé* will be made on the trial (should a trial ever come off) as will astonish her Majesty's liege subjects.—*Northern Whig*.

The Down banquet to Mr. Sharman Crawford has been fixed for the 30th inst. The banquet to be given to the tenant-right leader in Dublin will take place during the conference to be held here at the beginning of next month.

A FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, called the "British Freehold Land Society," established at Manchester in March, on the same principle as the "National," has succeeded so well that already 1,300 shares have been taken up. The managers have purchased an estate at Didsbury, consisting of nine acres, giving slightly over £400 per acre for the freehold, and are dividing it into 135 allotments.

WHAT EMIGRATION AND FREE TRADE ARE DOING FOR LEICESTER.—The number of persons receiving out-relief in Leicester Union at the beginning of the present week was, 2,063—a number less than has been known for some years. There are, also, only 220 inmates in the workhouse, which is a less number than has ever been the case since Leicester has had a union workhouse. Of that number there are returned 17 able-bodied men, and 15 able-bodied women; but, in reality, there are not half-a-dozen inmates who are able-bodied—who are really able to earn their own living; nearly all the above being weak in intellect, though sound in body.—*Leicester Mercury*.

THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

FAREWELL EMIGRATION MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON.—On Thursday a farewell group meeting of the passengers to Australia by the "Ballangeich"—a ship sent out from Southampton freighted on the colonization plan followed by Mrs. Chisholm—took place on board that ship in the Southampton Docks. As this is the first full ship for Australia that has left Southampton, the passengers having paid the whole of their passage-money, the occasion excited considerable interest in the town. Throughout the whole of the forenoon the ship was visited by a succession of parties composed of the most respectable inhabitants, who examined her fittings and capabilities, and the accommodation provided for the passengers with much interest. The "Ballangeich" is a tried and excellent ship of 800 tons burden, and that, including the crew, she takes to Australia about 270 souls. Of these 190 are adults, the remainder exclusive of the ship's company, consisting of children. As a whole, the emigrants comprise a very superior class. According to the practice invariably followed by Mrs. Chisholm, that benevolent lady has paid great personal attention to the comfort and convenience of the passengers, and nothing has been left undone that could promote their welfare during the voyage, and advance their interests on arriving at Port Phillip. The single men have been placed in the fore-part of the ship, the married passengers in the middle, and the single women in the after-hold. These three divisions, which extend along the whole length of the vessel, are separated from each other, and large and airy cabins ranged on each side, are fitted up for the reception of the passengers. At 2 o'clock the Mayor of Southampton, accompanied by Mrs. Chisholm, Mr. Wyndham Harding, secretary of the London and South-Western Railway, Mr. Sydney, and a numerous body of ladies and gentlemen, took up their position on the poop of the ship, the passengers being partly on deck and partly on shore, where some thousands of the townspeople were also assembled. Mrs. Chisholm then delivered an address to the emigrants, in which she counselled them not to be cast down by the apparent disorder that prevailed on the eve of her sailing, but to look upon it as the precursor of good order and good management during the voyage. She assured them that the very best provisions that could be obtained had been provided for their use, and that no effort had been wanting to secure their comfort. A report had been busily circulated that she had a London thief in the ship; but she begged to contradict that statement in the most positive manner. There was on board a child, whose history, under the title of a "Romance in Real Life," they might have read in the *Times*. He was going out under the charge of a gentleman, who would hand him over to Captain Chisholm on reaching the colony, by whom he would be placed under the care of kind and considerate friends [hear, hear]. She was satisfied that before 18 months elapsed there would be an opening in the colony for thousands of children. It was necessary that thousands of women should be sent out, but not till arrangements were made for their protection on their arrival in the colony. Mrs. Chisholm proceeded to point out the great benefit that would arise from emigrants fulfilling their engagements to pay the passage-money of their friends. The system of remitting money was now made so simple, that there were no persons going out in that or any other ship, who might not in ten months, send back as much money as would pay for the passage of their nearest relatives. What they wanted was commercial confidence in the honesty of the working classes. Merchants had confidence in merchants, shopkeepers in shopkeepers, but confidence between man and man, as such, was wanting, and that was what she was anxious to establish. The Mayor, Mr. Harding, and Mr. Sydney, then severally addressed the meeting. Three cheers were then given for Mrs. Chisholm and for the emigrants, and the meeting separated.

The "Great Britain" screw steam ship departed from the Mersey for the gold regions on Saturday. Crowds were assembled to witness her departure at two o'clock, p.m. When she arrived opposite the landing-stage the passengers gave three hearty rounds of cheers, which were taken up by those on shore, and echoed from one end of the docks to the other. After dropping very slowly for some distance below the stage, she got up her steam, and soon proceeded on her voyage. The "Great Britain" carries about 685 passengers, and a large and valuable cargo on freight. The "Great Britain" will be followed by many screws within a very few months; and, first, by the "Cleopatra," now lying in the East India Docks, and which sails for Port Phillip and Sydney on the 1st of September. This magnificent vessel (iron) is inferior in size and nominal horse power to the "Great Britain," but being about the newest screw steamer afloat, she is, probably, in virtue of being the last, the best in the world in point of model, speed, and availability for the purposes of an emigrant ship. She is of 1,600 tons, and of 300 horse power; and will carry about 320 passengers, in three classes, first, second, and third, in these proportions, viz.—130 cabin, 120 second, and from 50 to 70 third class, passengers. The fare for the after saloon is 80 guineas; for the fore saloon 55 guineas; for the second cabin 40 guineas; third cabin 25 guineas (bedding to be provided by the third cabin passengers).

The Perth papers state, that the farmers in the Carse, alarmed at the continued emigration of labourers from thence, have held meetings to consider the policy of raising the wages of the men, and to prevent inconvenience in the working of their farms.

THE CLEARANCES FROM THE PORT OF LONDON for the gold colonies of Australia during the past week show a falling off in the number of vessels, which consisted of four to Port Phillip of an aggregate of 2,693 tons, and one to Sydney of 960 tons. There were also two to Van Diemen's Land of a joint capacity of 753 tons. In the shipments of goods there has been no material decrease, although during the past few weeks there has been a gradual lessening, the previous exports having caused a slight apprehension in the minds of some parties that a temporary glut might be occasioned. The total emigration from London for the week is believed to have been as large as ever, and to have exceeded 1,000. One vessel took upwards of 700 persons.

FAMILY COLONIZATION GROUP MEETING.—On Monday evening a crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Clapham and its vicinity was held at the parochial school-rooms, for the purpose of hearing from Mrs. Chisholm a statement with reference to the prospects of emigrants of the labouring class in the Australian colonies. The Rev. W. H. W. Bowyer, rector of the parish, presided. Mr. Sidney commenced the proceedings by describing the endeavours made by Mrs. Chisholm and her husband to promote the comfort and welfare of the working classes during their voyage to, and on their arrival in, Australia. He stated that within a few weeks £3,000 had been forwarded to this country by persons who had emigrated to Australia, for the purpose of enabling their relatives to follow them to that colony. Mrs. Chisholm then described at some length the system of emigration which she recommended, and with which the public are familiar, and expressed a hope that, as the subject had been taken up by one of the largest shipowners in London, measures would speedily be adopted for affording better accommodation to married emigrants. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that the rector had that evening received a letter cautioning him not to sanction the proceedings of Mrs. Chisholm because she professed the Roman Catholic faith. Mr. Bowyer, at the close of the proceedings, stated that he had thought the manly and proper course was to show the letter to Mrs. Chisholm; that he considered that lady was entitled to the thanks of the meeting for the services she had rendered to Australian emigrants; and at his suggestion, before the meeting separated, three cheers were given for her.

AUSTRALIA, EMIGRATION, AND GOLD, are still the great topics. The emigration is assuming the dimensions of an Exodus. About forty vessels, varying from 500 to 2,000 tons, are to sail to the different provinces of Australia before the end of the present month of August; and, it is to be observed, that these forty vessels are the contribution of three ports only—London, Liverpool, and Plymouth—to the noble fleet of merchantmen which now cover the seas between England and Australia engaged in conveying the surplus labour of the old country to the vacant fields of the new. From most of the other ports of England and Scotland an Australian emigration is also in progress. From the Clyde there is already a steady efflux; and we observe that even Sunderland has added an Australian liner to the crowd of rough and dusky colliers which cluster about the outlet of her famous Wear River. It is computed that, taking a series of weeks together, the emigration from the United Kingdom to all parts of Australia amounts to more than 4,000 souls per week. At such a rate, the annual drain upon the home population would be more than 200,000 persons; and it is not improbable that the total emigration of the present year to all parts of the world from all parts of the United Kingdom may approach towards half-a-million of souls. That is a prodigious fact;—and it will produce consequences which not the most sagacious person amongst us can foretell, even in their most immediate bearings. We are gratified to observe, that the policy of assisting hale and industrious paupers to proceed to Australia by loans or donations from the poor-rate is receiving some share of the attention which it deserves. When the applicant for relief is willing to undertake the voyage, and is eligible as an emigrant, a few pounds spent in providing him with a passage is beyond all question the best form in which the cause of charity can be served and the competition for wages lessened.—Up to the present time gold does not appear to have been discovered in the provinces of South Australia, the capital of which is Adelaide; but the latest newspapers from that capital—and we have before us the *Adelaide Observer* of the 20th of March—are filled with accounts and rejoicings connected with the successful issue of an attempt made by Capt. Tolmer, one of the police commissioners of the colony, to explore a practicable overland route from Adelaide, to the Diggings at Mount Alexander, in the province of Victoria—that is, the province or district known until last year as the Melbourne, or Port Phillip, district. Captain Tolmer appears to have successfully carried through his scheme in February last; and the result is, that a route or line of march, well supplied with water, about 338 miles in length, and which Captain Tolmer traversed in eight days, has been opened out between the Port of Adelaide and the gold regions. On this route a Government escort is to be established for the conveyance of gold, at the rate of 2 per cent. on the value; and Captain Tolmer began the traffic by carrying back with him to Adelaide upwards of a quarter of a ton of the precious metal. The newspaper before us gives a long list of the names of the persons from, and to, whom the multitude of small packages making up this quarter of a ton of gold were addressed:—and some very curious speculations are

suggested on running the eye over this matter-of-fact invoice. There are no ladies among the consignors,—but nearly all the consignees are of the gentle sex. Husbands, brothers, lovers, appear to have gone to the "diggins"—and have dedicated the first-fruits of their good fortune to those near connexions of the other sex who could not follow them to the rude scenes of the new Golconda.—*Athenaeum*.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 25.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER HAYNAU DEMONSTRATION.—On Sunday evening last, about a quarter to nine, Haynau, who has lately been a wanderer in Belgium, visited the Brussels Vauxhall, where, as usual, a concert was taking place. At nine o'clock, says the *Echo*, the marshal showed himself in the gardens, and was immediately surrounded by a curious crowd of about two hundred persons, which rapidly increased. M. Singelee, the director of the gardens, caused the orchestra to play two favourite pieces, in the expectation that the attention of the crowd would be withdrawn from his uneasy guest; but in vain. Hisses were heard, then some very pointed observations were addressed to Haynau on his share in the Hungarian war, while the majority of the multitude cried, "Turn him out, turn him out." M. Chazal essayed to address the people and assuage the storm, but was not listened to, and the tumultuous excitement rose still higher. Meanwhile, messengers had been sent to the police-station and barracks, and shortly the officers arrived, together with a file of soldiers. A number of arrests took place, but the parties all being persons of character and position, were released immediately. After this, Haynau remained some little time at the concert, guarded by a knot of Belgian officers, and followed by the spectators in all his movements. As he returned from the concert to his hotel, he was again hissed, and a number of uncomplimentary cries were heard, but no violence was practised.

ATTEMPT TO ASCEND MONT BLANC.—On the 18th inst., in spite of the advice of the guides, a party of five travellers attempted to ascend Mont Blanc, starting at 10 a.m. About 3 in the afternoon it came on to rain. They crossed the Glacier des Bossons in safety, and reached the Grand Mulets about half-past 6. Here they passed a miserable night, and returned this morning in rather a crest-fallen procession, reaching the village about noon. Chamouni is crowded with visitors, and the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting anything like a bed. The weather has been, at the same time, anything but pleasant. Several of the bridges have been carried away by the torrents; regular carriage communication has been repeatedly stopped; and the nerves of the lady tourists have been put to some very serious trials.

SCRAPS OF FRENCH NEWS.—The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister for Foreign Affairs signed two treaties, on Sunday last, with the Plenipotentiaries of the Belgian Government, the first reciprocally guaranteeing all property in literary works and works of art; the second making certain modifications in the Customs tariff.—Viscount Clary declines the Presidency of the *Loir et Cher*.—The petitions from the Council-General for the establishment of the Empire, have become rather languid. The *Daily News* correspondent says:—

I understand the Senate will be called in the course of the next month to examine these addresses of the councils of arrondissements and departments, and to draw up a report with conclusions as to the drift of the national wish, and the nature of the changes desired in the constitution. The Senate will at the same time probably report upon the petitions emanating from the people, as well as from the bodies by them elected. The activity of the prefects in procuring signatures to such petitions at this moment is perhaps attributable to such a design.

On Friday the President held a review at Versailles, of the carabineers and cuirassiers quartered in that city. True to their substantial creed ("sausage and champagne") these troops cried "Vive l'Empereur!" louder than ever. Six regiments were reviewed, one of infantry and five of cavalry. The cries of all were the same.—The *Daily News* correspondent complains that his letters are opened at the Post Office without any attempt at concealment, as the superadded seal bears the official stamp of the *poste restante*.—The inhabitants of Caen have received a "fraternal" letter from the town of Chelmsford. This is the commencement of a correspondence intended to be carried on between some fifty English towns and the principal towns in France. The idea originated in England.—The *Ordre et la Liberté* of Caen, publishes a translation of the letter of the burgesses of Chelmsford, and announces that the Mayor of Caen will write an answer in the name of his fellow-townsmen.—M. Dupont de l'Eure, who had been elected member of the Council-General of the Eure, by the inhabitants of Nonancourt, has sent his resignation to the Prefect.

PROBABLE CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN PIEDMONT.—The *Risorgimento* states that a modification of the Piedmontese Cabinet was talked of. "Messrs. Ratazzi and Cavour," it says, "are mentioned as likely to re-enter the Ministry. Count Ponza St. Martin is also spoken of for the Department of the Interior, and M. Villamarina for that of Foreign Affairs. M. d'Azeglio is to remain President, without a portfolio. We have been informed that M. St. Martin, who has been already received by the King, refused to enter the Ministry without Count Cavour."

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 20th inst. an-

nounces the arrival at Florence, on the 17th, of the Earl of Westmoreland, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain in Austria.

THE CHOLERA IN WARSAW.—The last police returns of the cases of cholera in Warsaw are to the 18th. The number attacked on the previous day is stated to have been 403, of whom 207 died. Notwithstanding this large number of deaths, above 50 per cent., the medical authorities express a hope that the disease is abating in violence, as, on the 18th, the number of recoveries had comparatively somewhat increased. At that date there were 1,471 persons under treatment in the hospitals of the city.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN TURKEY.—The *Moniteur* announces the receipt of despatches from Constantinople, dated the 10th inst., which notify the appointment of Fuad Effendi to the Foreign Department, and contain the assurance that full satisfaction has been given for the Tripoli affair, and that the Porte is disposed to accede to the other demands of the French Government.

RAILWAY DISASTER AND SUICIDE.

A singular and disgraceful "accident" occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, on Monday night, near Bolton, by which about fifteen persons were injured, though up to last evening none of the cases had proved fatal. One of the passengers, however, a boy, was considered not likely to recover. The train was the one leaving Liverpool for Manchester, at 6.57, and due at Bolton at 8.45 p.m. It had lost time so considerably as to be nearly an hour late. When it arrived within a mile of Bolton, the station and all the intermediate distance were blocked up with no less than five trains which had arrived before it. The first of these was a very heavy passenger train, consisting of 36 carriages, indiscriminately packed with passengers going in two directions, and full twenty minutes were lost in getting the right passengers into the right train. The second was an excursion-train of 36 carriages from Liverpool; the third was a luggage-train from Liverpool to Manchester; the fourth was an excursion-train of 25 carriages from Fleetwood (behind its time) to Manchester; the fifth was a luggage-train—principally laden with timber—from Liverpool to Bradford. These five trains stretched to a place called Bullfield, where a pointsman is placed, having charge of two signals upon a high post in the form of discs. The pointsman's cabin is close to his points, but the signals are 250 yards beyond (or further from Bolton), and are worked by means of a lever and a wire about six yards from the cabin. The signal would have been seen for upwards of a mile in the Liverpool and Preston direction, had it been lighted; but the day's duty of the pointsman ordinarily ends at half-past 8 in the evening, and he had left his post at a quarter to 9 on this occasion, putting out the light at the signal on this as on other occasions, although he had received instructions that there would be extra trains, and that he must remain until they had all passed. The line from Bolton to Bullfield consists of a curve, extending under a series of eight or ten short tunnels and bridges. The night was exceedingly dark, and when the sixth train—the regular late passenger-train from Liverpool to Manchester—came up, the driver would not come in sight of the preceding one, owing to the curve, until he reached the signal-post, a distance of about 125 yards. The result was, that he ran into the luggage-train with great force. The three first carriages (third classes) were smashed very badly, the second one being turned up on its fore-end between the other two, with the ten passengers in it feet upwards, and almost on their heads. It is said their screams were heard at the distance of more than a mile.

Fortunately there was surgical aid on the spot. Mr. Crook—of Messrs. Harrison and Crook, surgeons to the company over this district—being a passenger by the train. Two other surgeons, also, were procured as soon as possible, and a reinforcement of the company's servants arriving from Bolton, the utmost assistance was rendered to all the injured—the names of fifteen of whom are published; and one—Richard Greenhalgh, aged 12—dangerously wounded.

Mr. Crowshaw, the clerk in charge of the station at Bolton, went to the house of the pointsman, Lee Bancroft, about 10 o'clock, but did not see the man till about 11. On being asked if he had received the printed notice mentioned above, he replied in the affirmative, and said he had read it, and the instructions at the foot. He assigned no reason for neglecting them, but said he did not think he was required to remain after a quarter to 9 o'clock, which was his usual time for leaving. About half-past 12 o'clock the same night the unfortunate man was found, by his wife and a friend, suspended by his neckerchief from a large nail which he had driven into the top of his wooden sentry-box at Bullfield. Life was then quite extinct.

THE HEALTH OF LONDON is still depressed by the prevailing epidemic, and 1,084 deaths have been registered in the third week of August. In the corresponding week 2,466 of the inhabitants died three years ago; while in other years the deaths ranged from 842 to 1,057, and were, after correcting for increase of population, 1,013 on an average. Two hundred and eight deaths were referred to diarrhoea, and 18 to cholera; of the latter 16, and of the former 176, were children under the age of 16. Two old people died of cholera, and 19 of diarrhoea, which was also fatal to 13 persons of the middle age of life (16–60). Scarletina, that enemy of the young child, was fatal to 27 boys and 22 girls, of whom two were 16–24, 22 were 4 and under 10 years of

age. Forty persons, comprising 35 adults, died of typhus, 4 only of measles, 15 of hooping-cough, 14 of smallpox. Within the last three weeks smallpox has declined. In the week no death from influenza, scurvy, or ague was registered, and only 2 from infantile remittent fever. Consumption destroyed 140 lives; tabes, 29; hydrocephalus, 37. 41 persons died of disease of the heart; 41 of pneumonia; 21 of bronchitis; 22 of cancer; 29 of violence—namely, 2 by burns or scalds, 6 by hanging or suffocation, 4 by drowning, 16 by fractures and contusions, 1 by wounds, and 1 by other violence. Of childbearing 8 mothers died. 581 males and 503 females—603 children under the age of 15, 316 men and women under, and 163 above, the age of 60—died in London in the week from all causes, out of about 2,420,000 living. This mortality is much below that experienced in the other large cities of the world; but the untimely age at death, as well as a comparison with other places in England, shows that in this city there is still a great waste of life, health, and energy, which may be saved by draining London, and by other hygienic arrangements. While cholera is in Warsaw those measures should be carried out which experience has shown cannot be attempted when the epidemic is in London.—*Registrar-General's Return*.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A SOLICITOR.—William Cooper Robinson, a solicitor, was charged, on Saturday last, before the magistrates of Hull, with having forged the signature of a respectable inhabitant of that town, to an I O U for £1,000. The case was again heard yesterday. It was proved in evidence that Mr. Prickett—whose name had been, without his knowledge, attached to the I O U—had, as mortgagee, given the prisoner authority to sell the property, the deeds of which the prisoner had proposed to deposit as security for the loan of the £1,000—the I O U being in the shape of a temporary guarantee, until the deeds could be obtained from London. Mr. Hindes, who appeared for Robinson, argued, at considerable length, that an I O U was a document not acknowledged by the law. The magistrates decided to commit the prisoner to the borough sessions, and stated that they would allow bail, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each.

THE REV. J. NISBET was, on Monday, fully committed at Worcester to take his trial at the next assizes for forging and uttering the bill of exchange for £300 to Mr. Hughes. The magistrate eventually agreed to take bail—the prisoner in £1,000, and two sureties in £500 each, and said he should require a week's notice. The prisoner was then removed in custody, and the prosecutor and his witnesses were severally bound over to prosecute and give evidence. It is said that the prisoner's papers afford ample proof of other forgeries of a similar nature.

THE SIX-MILE BRIDGE INQUIRY.—No decision in reference to the prosecution of Fathers Burke and Clune appears to have been yet come to by the law officers of the Crown. This day (Wednesday) an application is to be made in the Queen's Bench chamber for the release of Mr. Delmege and his military companions from duress in Banis gaol. The *Clare Journal* states that an order has been received at the Crown-office in Banis to have a copy of all the depositions taken before the coroner at Six-mile Bridge inquiry transmitted to the Court of Queen's Bench. On the committal of Mr. Delmege to gaol there was an extraordinary display of popular indignation—he being accompanied to the prison by a great mob of hooligans and jeerers.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROP.—The rain of yesterday has been succeeded by more promising weather. To-day is bright and genial. It is unquestionable that there is already a large quantity of spoiled wheat, and there is no doubt that a considerable proportion of old wheat will be required to mix with the new. The blight and mildew have affected the wheat crop, with very few exceptions, south of the Humber, and it is feared that a great proportion of that which has been got in during the past week will be materially injured. A correspondent of the *Times* from personal survey on the East Riding and North Lincoln reports that the exaggerated expectations will not be realized. The present will be a good and a heavy crop of wheat, and other sorts of grain look well and promising. The harvest is, generally, progressing rapidly. There are also favourable reports from the North of Scotland. In the counties of Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine there have been heavy thunder-storms, and much of the corn has been laid by the rains; but, as it was fully a fortnight earlier than usual, there will be no great deficiency in the meal. The cereal crops in general are above the average in these counties, and nearly all out. In the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray, thunder-storms have been more rare than in the south, and the season, upon the whole, has been highly favourable for the growth both of cereals and essentia. Harvest is general, and the weather most propitious. The oat crop is very heavy; barley promises fully an average return; and wheat, in the few districts where it is grown, is also good. The potato disease has set in on all the damp or marshy lands, and probably a third of the crop is gone. In Ross and Cromarty, and in a great part of Invernesshire, there is a very heavy crop of oats and barley, which is being cut in fine condition. The *Cork Examiner* reports a gratifying improvement in the tone of the accounts respecting the potato, so far as the south of Ireland is concerned.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, August 25, 1852.

Our trade is to-day firm for every article, the weather continuing to this morning unfavourable for harvest operations.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 6s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (payment in advance) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

For the future all communications relating to Advertisements and Subscriptions for the paper, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London, to whom *Post-office Orders* should be made payable at the General Post-office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. Baker" seems to us to have got the wrong pig by the ear, and hence discordant music.

"Charles Messent" will not promote his views by his method of setting them forth. The religious world will not be very likely to listen to the homilies of a man who characterises the most efficient instrument of moral renovation as "the stump oratory of the rostrum." His class, as well as the class so severely condemned, have yet much to learn, and many prejudices to get rid of.

A Correspondent at Liverpool is respectfully informed that it is against our rule to insert previously published letters, and that, as we took care in our brief report of the proceedings alluded to to suppress what was offensive, the letter which appeared in the *Manchester Examiner* would be unintelligible to most of our readers.

"Assize Nuisances."—The scene which we described last week under this head took place at Derby, not at Nottingham.

"H. B."—Dr. Laing's address is, we believe, 22, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25, 1852.

SUMMARY.

As we write, the rain falls—heavily and continuously, as if we were to have more of it. Bad harvest weather this! A few days have been dry, and, towards afternoon, bright and hot, so that, we hope, a large breadth of corn has been carried. But the reports from the provinces south of the Humber are gloomy, and there can now be no question that the year will prove a very trying one to the farmers. Scotland and the north of England seem to have been more favoured, and from Ireland the accounts are encouraging, both in regard to the cereal and potato crops. On the whole, the result of the harvest will probably exhibit a considerable deficiency both in quantity and quality.

Combined with the unsettledness of the weather, the farmer has had to contend this year with another difficulty—a lack of hands. It is certain that the labour market has not furnished its average quota for harvest operations. The *Economist* accounts for this in several ways. In the first place, employment being remunerative and food cheap, the towns have ceased to pour into the fields that part of their inhabitants which, in former years, were wont to betake themselves to reaping with a view to acquire a little fund for extra and special purposes. In the next place, Ireland is being so rapidly and continuously drained of its population, by what has been fitly described as the "Celtic Exodus," and England is sending out such a swarm of emigrants to Australia, as to tell very sensibly on the condition of the labour market. From the United Kingdom we are now sending out to America and our colonies at the rate of a thousand persons a day—and during the present month the departures to Australia alone amount to about 4,000 a week. The social consequences of this prodigious fact it is impossible to foretell, and vain even to conjecture. But already we observe that in Ireland population is diminishing at the rate of about a quarter of a million annually, and that of the United Kingdom as a whole is now stationary. The agriculturists are the first to feel the derangement thus produced, especially in the harvest season, when they were accustomed to rely upon a large influx of occasional hands. They have been restricted to fewer labourers, and have been compelled to give higher wages. This state of things will drive them to the application of new implements and machines, which may now be introduced with great facility, and without producing the temporary inconvenience which generally accompanies a displacement of hand labour.

Parliament is prorogued to the 21st of October, not even then to assemble "for the despatch of business." The country will the less resent this, now that the fisheries dispute with America is settled. That has been a curious business. The

Government began in tones of menace, what, we are now told, it always meant to conclude with an unconditional surrender. We grant to the Americans the right to fish within three miles of our coasts, and they reciprocate the right to us, they having no valuable fisheries on their shores. We bluster, we bargain, and we give away all that was contended for, in consideration of a barren privilege. The *Times* very pertinently asks, "Why, if it was resolved to leave the bay question untouched, was the Ministerial resolution so expressed as to enable Mr. Webster to represent this very point as in jeopardy, and to describe this question as revived in earnest, to the alarm and prejudice of the States? Why did the British Government take credit with the colonists on the one hand for respecting their claims, and embroil themselves on the other with the conflicting interests of the Americans, if they had decided to gratify the Americans and leave the colonists behind? Nobody can pretend to doubt, that if a negotiation on the terms now announced had been offered to the United States in place of Mr. Crampton's communication, it would have been received as a friendly and favourable proposal. But, from want either of political sincerity or administrative skill, the whole advantage of the concession has been lost, and what ought to have been set down to the credit of this country in its dealings with America has been very nearly carried in portentous figures to the other side of the account. Great Britain has foregone its privileges, and wisely so too, but its concession has been so ungraciously managed that every party has been offended, and none obliged."

Ireland sends over this week a specimen or two of its standing evil, and more than one indication of an improved future. The curse of Ireland has been its party spirit, originated and exacerbated by an alien Church Establishment. There, far more than elsewhere, it pollutes the very fountains of justice, and witnesses depose evidence and juries deliver verdicts, as sectarian sympathies or antipathies may move them. The investigation into the Six-mile-bridge riot, in which, it will be remembered, the military fired on the people, has just been brought to a close. One set of witnesses swear that no provocation was offered—that the crowd was most good-humouredly disposed—and that the firing was the result of wanton ferocity. Another set make oath that stones flew in all directions at the heads of the soldiers—that their forbearance was admirable—and that they resorted to extremities reluctantly and in self-defence. The coroner's jury bring in a verdict against the magistrate who headed the military, and against six of the soldiers, of "wilful murder." Here, however, the matter will not rest. These men will take their trial in some locality in which witnesses cannot be tampered with, nor jurymen intimidated. But, in addition to this, indictments are to be preferred against two of the Roman Catholic priests, at the next assizes, for "wilfully and maliciously inciting the people to a riotous assemblage and attack on her Majesty's troops in the execution of their duty," if, on inquiry, sufficient evidence can be obtained for their conviction.

Gladly and gratefully do we turn to something more cheering. The Earl of Eglinton demands a word of praise. As yet, he has governed Ireland on principles of impartiality and conciliation—and his speech at the dinner of the Agricultural Society at Galway, last week, was both wise and graceful, giving hope that one member, at least, of her Majesty's Administration, and he the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, refuses to commit the Executive to a course of religious partizanship. In the general decrease of crime, too, we find matter for congratulation, more especially as there seem to be causes now at work which give promise of its continuance, and open up a future of steady prosperity. By the agency of the Encumbered Estates Commission, landed property in Ireland has changed hands, to the enormous amount of £7,363,736 2s. 8½d. We have here the groundwork of a vast social and agrarian improvement. To nearly the whole of this extent the soil has been freed from incumbrance, and every title being now good and easily transferred, and many, if not most, of the new proprietors being able to invest capital in their estates, we may expect a rapid development of the resources of Ireland, a steady employment of labour, and, after a time, a settled disposition amongst the peasantry.

The elections to convocation are complete. They have almost everywhere been gone through as a serious reality—they will almost necessarily terminate in a ridiculous sham. The Archbishop of Canterbury is decidedly adverse to a revival of convocation, and it would be rash in the Premier to grant her Majesty's license to that body for the transaction of business, without having first obtained the Primate's concurrence. The Roman Catholic hierarchy wait for no such permission. They have met in synod at St. Mary's, Oscott, and have issued a joint address, which, however, is little more than a homily on education. The canons agreed upon are transmitted to Rome, being destitute of authority until approved by the Pope.

They are, therefore, a secret for the present. We wonder if, when they see the light, their tenor will justify the storm which was raised at the bare prospect of such an ecclesiastical code. A few months will set the question at rest.

At last we have come upon a railway disaster which no one dares to call "accident." On Monday evening—time, between nine and ten o'clock—the approach to the Bolton station of the Lancashire and York Railway was blocked up for nearly a mile by an accumulation of trains, successively due, though arriving each an hour or so behind time. At the extremity of this line there is a signal-post, and a pointman's station. The man kept to his post an hour or so beyond his working day, then turned off the light, and went home. Presently arrives a sixth train—in the gloom of night, and through a tunnelled curve. Unwarned, it dashed on, and ran upon its immediate precursor. The shock smashed three carriages, and more or less damaged five times that number of passengers. The pointman on hearing of what had resulted from his desertion, hanged himself. He, therefore, is beyond the reach of retribution—but what of those whose sordid parsimony suffers trains *en passant* to accumulate six deep, and puts at a dangerous defile one overworked, half-witted sentry?

We have but just glanced over the report, printed in yesterday's papers, of the committee appointed last session to inquire into the causes of explosions in coal mines; and have only time to write down the two facts that have arrested us—that one thousand persons *per annum* perish by these catastrophes (three *per diem*!); and that seven hundred of these might be saved by the timely use of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney's steam-jet. Let our readers do the thinking on that material for themselves.

"DUM VIVIMUS, VIVAMUS."

PARLIAMENT stands prorogued until the 21st of October. The form in which the Royal Proclamation announcing the fact appears in the *Gazette* indicates that it will not even then be assembled "for despatch of business." Rumour assigns that great political event to the third week in November. If rumour should prove trustworthy for once, a session of one short month may be anticipated, and an adjournment to February. The time will be long enough, if Ministers are in earnest, to admit of an explicit declaration of their policy—not too long, perhaps, if the Opposition be undecided, to allow our tricky Chancellor of the Exchequer a further evasion of the trial which awaits him.

No doubt, her Majesty's Government are straining, in this matter, the forms of the constitution adversely to its spirit. They can plead a technical justification of a moral offence, just as a debtor might plead the Statute of Limitation in bar of the just and admitted claim of his creditor. Political swindling, if cleverly managed, will always keep within the letter of the law. No doubt, either, that this reckless violation of constitutional usage is a bad, and might become a dangerous, precedent—for should statesmen accustom themselves to look upon a delicate sense of political honour as puerile squeamishness, and an impudent resort to quibbling as "chivalrous," the class would deteriorate, and the Government of the country would be carried on by the most dexterous sharpers. That the Earl of Derby is setting at nought a rule to which his predecessors in office have scrupulously conformed, and that he is playing the sophist with his own solemn pledges, is worthy of all reprobation. But the angry astonishment of our contemporaries on the occasion, appears to us very superfluous. What is commenced in dishonesty will be continued in dishonesty. The man who intends to cheat his party, cannot be relied on for faithfulness to the people. Derby will be Derby still, whenever equivocation will serve his purpose—and Disraeli will not forget his cunning, although he may his professions, because he is in office. And as to the constitution, we hope it is no more endangered by what these men may take it into their heads to do, than would morality by the intrusion into one's domestic circle of a member of the swell mob. In both cases, future references would be made to it, rather as a warning, than as a precedent. It is our expectation that hereafter, when an opposition member wishes to overwhelm a Cabinet Minister with reproach, he will charge him with conducting his administration on Derby principles.

With regard to the country at large, we do not see how its interests will be perilled by this postponement of the opening of Parliament. It leaves no great question in suspense. The commercial and financial principles on which our recent policy has been based, so far as they are sound, are also safe from harm. No sane man really fears a return to Protection. No mercantile adventure will be prevented by the idea that such a calamity is possible. The question of Free-trade is settled. The elections have placed it beyond the meddling fingers of any future Government, and no Cabinet can now run against it without meeting its own

destruction. Nor can much mischief be concocted in the guise of financial change. "Equivalents" and "compensations" are thoroughly well understood by the public, as clumsy devices merely to make the people tributary to the landowning class—rates for the relief of our broad-acred gentry. The House of Commons is never without instinct to give it notice when and where injustice becomes dangerous—and it may be securely counted upon to discountenance every plan of robbery which promises to its projectors and supporters more "kicks than halfpence." In these cardinal points, then, we think the country need be under no apprehension. There is more room for disquietude in relation to our colonial and foreign policy—but even here we are comforted by the consideration that bluster and bounce are not associated with boldness, and that Malmesbury has no objection to creep out of danger, however heedlessly and ignorantly he may have rushed into it. His blunders are too gross to inflict permanent damage upon any but himself and colleagues. Besides, the services of Parliament will probably not be needed to ensure his dismissal. On the whole, therefore, we see no sufficient reason for pulling a long face, as if the country were practically injured by Lord Derby's faithlessness to his Ministerial pledge. Things will go on, we hope, much as they might have done had Parliament met. The prosperity of trade and commerce, and the progress of morality and religion, are not so dependent on Legislative superintendence as some folks are apt to imagine. Happily, the world will not stand still at the beck of the conjuror.

Aye! but he will employ the three months of leisure before him in tampering with doubtful members, and gaining their adhesion. Perhaps so, but adhesion to what, we may ask? To disguised Protection? We do not believe it. No man sees more clearly than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that even a Parliamentary majority will not avail him in this direction. We think the odds are, not that he will attempt to mystify the people, but to delude and bemuddle his own party. They have much more reason than the public, we fancy, to fear the thumbing of pliable representatives, between this and November. His subs can go to them with a good story. It is not so hard to persuade men to make a virtue of necessity, as to wheedle them over to attempt the impossible. Perhaps, the whipper-in will be more busy in bringing half-hearted Protectionists to submit with a good grace to their inevitable fate, than in alluring half-hearted Free-traders under a cross fire which would extinguish them. Disraeli will not be over-anxious to regard the farmers as his clients. He will gladly make over his brief to the Marquis of Granby, if necessary. But we have a strong presentiment that it is his intention to "do" the agricultural mind. There is a section of the party, of course, whom he regards as hopeless—but, judging from the past, there is a still larger one manageable by clever manipulation.

At any rate, the prorogation of Parliament to an indefinite date, evinces no very assured confidence, on the part of Lord Derby, that he has secured for himself a working majority. Had he been certain of a welcome, would he not have flown into the arms of his elect, and received some manifest token of his bias? He resembles a candidate carried by show of hands—but against whom a poll has been demanded. His advantage of position is *pro tem*. Only, grateful enough to one uncertain of the morrow, but unsatisfactory to one who anticipates a substantial confirmation of his appointment. To be a stop-gap is better than nothing—but no one would choose to be a stop-gap if he believed he could be something better. All the flourish of his organs, therefore, of his having gained what he asked for in his appeal to the people, is proved to have been feigned merely. The ministry have "popped the question" to the country, and the country has returned a reply in an envelope. Friends exchange winks, and declare they have the best reason for believing that it is an acceptance. Foes and rivals contend that, according to the signs within their cognisance, it is a blank refusal. The question can easily be decided by breaking open the envelope. Those who are most interested in the matter have the missive in their hands. They affect to rejoice in its contents, but they dare not read them. They put the letter in their pockets, and retire muttering, "Another time will do as well." They are like Mr. Toots—and to a communication which they cannot misinterpret, and which, no doubt, cuts their feelings to the quick, they stammer out—"Oh! thank you—never mind—it's of no consequence." They will have to ally themselves at no distant day with the Opposition—the Susan Nipper of St. Stephen's.

PROSPECTS OF THE BALLOT.

THE legislative adoption of the ballot is one of those things which "looms in the distance." On no single subject has public opinion been more thoroughly fortified by the experience of another

election than on this. Open and direct bribery can, to some extent, be reached by Act of Parliament; but dictation and intimidation are assailable by no such machinery. Hence the demoralising scenes we have witnessed in many recent elections—hence the unblushing interference of peers and landlords—hence the coercion of priests and mobs. To all this gigantic evil the ballot presents the only feasible remedy. Christian men, of even strong Conservative feeling, are beginning seriously to inquire if, for the sake of public virtue, the ballot should not be tried. From a mere speculative political theory it is become a question of moral and social healthiness. We have seen in the recent election how in many cases moderate Whigs have acknowledged the force of events by promising to follow the opinions of their constituents rather than their own. The conservative Mr. Drummond, cannot shut his eyes to the necessity for the experiment. The astute Sir J. Graham prepares for accepting it as the least of two evils; and even the *Times* has begun to open its columns to the discussion of such questions as—"Is not the ballot a question on which experiment is possible?" Mr. Cobden has already emphatically warned the Whigs that they cannot return to power without including the ballot in their budget of measures; and the very hostile reception given to Mr. Cornwall Lewis, by the electors of Peterborough, on Thursday last, in consequence of his pertinacious adherence to the old anti-ballot heresy, is a striking indication of the settled state of opinion on this point amongst those most needing the change. It is plain that the Whig ex-officials and aristocracy are now the only obstacle to the adoption of a measure so largely involving moral and religious considerations.

We have more than once spoken of the ballot as the line of separation between Whig and Radical, and of the gain of the latter upon the former during the recent election. Further investigation strikingly confirms this conclusion. We have taken some pains to ascertain the names of members of the new House of Commons favourable to the ballot, and we believe the list we have given elsewhere will be found substantially correct. It will thus be seen that there are some 186 members who are likely to support this measure, including not a few Whig ex-officials. As, in April last, Mr. Berkeley was supported by only 145 votes, it thus appears that in spite of the rejection of a very large number of Radical members of the late Parliament, the ballot has gained 40 votes—and that, too, by the abstraction of so many men from the pure Whig ranks. Further, if the analysis which we recently copied from the *Daily News*, making the united Whigs and Radicals 310 in number, be at all correct, it will be seen that the supporters of the ballot amount to considerably over one-half—in fact, nearly two-thirds of the "Liberal" party.

The tables are turned. The Whig party has become "small by degrees and beautifully less;" and yet their organs are constantly reminding more advanced reformers of the necessity of union if they would put an end to Tory domination—that is, of sinking their distinctive principles for the sake of getting the Whig clique back again. The time for such counsel is gone by. The Liberal members are in a position to enforce their own terms upon their ancient allies, and the great mass of their supporters throughout the country will expect them to act worthily of their position. Never did the prospects of the Liberal party appear more promising, or less clouded by the haze of party tactics. Every indication of the political firmament, and, not least, the remarkable increase of its supporters in Parliament, leads to the conclusion that whatever measure of Parliamentary reform may be agreed upon as a stand-point for future agitation, the ballot must form one of its most prominent features.

PAYMENT IN KIND.

THE combined sottishness and ferocity of the lowest class of our population, is one of the saddest marks of our age, and a crying evil in our great cities. The records of our police-courts—records only a very small proportion of which we can allow, as well from taste as from lack of space, to re-appear in these columns—supply with frightful frequency illustrations of this fact. Not a day elapses without the arraignment of some ruffian on the charge of having sorely maltreated his wife, or the unhappy creature who occupies the counterpart of that sacred relation, or possibly some one over whom he has even less of proprietorship. Perhaps he is a street-seller, and had but expended on the woman, with or without provocation, the complement of kicks and blows with which he had all day long visited the humbler partner of his accustomed toils. Or perhaps he is a workman, who having quarrelled with his fellows, vented the spleen that dare not venture on a stand-up fight, in a shower of missiles at the mistress of his home. Most likely, in either or any case, he had first inflamed with gin and beer the base current of his unmanly blood. The

cries of his victim having roused the neighbours, and they procured the police, the wretch, it may be thought, is at least secure of swift and appropriate punishment. Not at all. If the tongue of the too faithful and forgiving woman do not deny the story told by the yet gaping wounds upon her person, conviction is of course procured. But what then? A penalty of, at the most, £5, or a few weeks' imprisonment. That is the limit of magisterial power in the case. The prisoner may be committed for trial at the criminal courts, where conviction would probably be followed by transportation; but this course would further imperil the ends of justice. The woman would plead that while her husband was locked up, she would be in destitution; and at the opening of the assizes, the principal witness would assuredly be wanting. The Worship-street magistrate forcibly stated this dilemma in a case recently brought before him—that of John Kelly, a working tailor, who had nearly killed his (putative) wife with blows from a mallet. In this case, too, the affection of the woman was stronger than her fears and resentment; and she tried hard to deliver from the hands of law the wretch from whose violence she had found so narrow an escape—though the attack upon her was exclusively occasioned by her not having any money when her paramour demanded it for "drink." The only obtainable evidence against Kelly was, therefore, that of the constable. The magistrate's view of the subject was thus expressed:—

"This case, like many others which have been brought before me, places a magistrate in a position of, I may say, painful difficulty. Here is a woman who has been most cruelly assaulted, and yet within only a few hours from the infliction of the brutality she is labouring under, she is thwarting the ends of justice as much as she can, and urging me to liberate her cruel assailant. It is quite manifest that if I send this man before a jury to answer for his conduct, as I did in a recent case of a similar character, the woman will either never attend, or so falsify her evidence, as the other woman did, that he will escape punishment altogether. It would be quite lamentable if such brutish men could escape with impunity from outrages of this kind upon their wives, or women who perform the duties of a wife—if not morally, in many cases, at all events, faithfully and affectionately; and I do sincerely trust, when such is but too frequently the result of sending cases of this kind to the sessions, as exemplified by common experience, that her Majesty's Attorney-General will direct his attention to an amendment of the law in this respect, and effect the only positive and certain remedy for such a grievance, by conferring upon magistrates performing their duties at police-courts much larger powers than they are at present invested with, and such as will not only be satisfactory to the public, but adequately meet and check such practices. In the present instance I shall deal with the case summarily, by inflicting upon the prisoner the highest amount of penalty it is in my power to impose, which is, that he pay the full penalty of £5, or, in default, stand committed to the House of Correction for three months."

His worship's claim for augmented power is endorsed by the almost universal assent of the press—and with an addition in which we reluctantly but decidedly concur, namely, the infliction of corporal punishment on the criminal. We see no objection in reason or ethics to this, and the circumstances with which we have to deal permit no squeamishness. Scourging seems the only appropriate punishment, and would probably be the effectual corrective, of the brutality that selects the helpless and the tender for its victims—that breaks the head, defaces the countenance, bruises the bosom, and even jumps upon the prostrate body, of a woman. Cowardice—the vice of savagism—is an essential element of the ferocity thus displayed; and the wretch who is capable of its exhibition is likely to be deterred by nothing but the certainty of blow for blow. Payment in kind is the law of natural compensation. The drunkard receives in his aching head and palsied limbs the fit reward of his excesses. The debauchee experiences in the premature decay of his faculties of enjoyment the appropriate punishment of their abuse. The man who slays his fellow in passion or from perverted reasoning, may be left to the reproaches that will be heard as reason resumes her sway. But he who has so imbruted his humanity as to lay the hand of violence on woman, claims from society such retaliation as he has left for Nature no room to inflict. Society, in its greater care for property than person, and perhaps in the morbid exercise of sentiments repressed in other directions, has woefully forgotten the duty it owes to the women and children of the savages who herd within the innermost circle of civilization. Our laws exact life for life—yet if we do not speedily intervene, mutilated limbs will lie in our very streets.

LIFE MANIFEST IN DEATH.

THE funeral of Mazzini's mother is a grand and touching event. On the evening of the 6th of August, at five o'clock, the streets of Genoa the Superb are animated by an unusual number of people who loiter on the pathways, and yet are not in holiday attire. At six, a funeral procession emerges from the church of the Carmine. The coffin is borne in turn by parties of foreign sea-captains—English, American, Swedish, Danish, and Dutch—above whose ships the symbols of re-

spectful grief are elevated. The pall is carried and garlands are cast upon the bier by the most honourable ladies of the country. The civic bands go before, making solemn music. The artisans, and the boatmen, and the mariners of the city and harbour, follow the private mourners. Fifteen thousand people walk four abreast in two columns, while the whole population seems in the streets. Thus the corpse is borne, through the advancing shades of evening, to the Cemetery Staglieno. By the time the head of the procession has reached the grave, night has fallen, and there is not a palace or a hut in the valley of the Bisagno but has tapers in the window to light to its long home the body of Mazzini's mother.

The richest and tenderest tribute this ever offered to living or departed worth. How it contrasts, in its solemn grandeur, with the tawdry spectacles and childish sports of Paris—in its spontaneity and genuineness, with the timid, lying welcome given to the conqueror of Hungary and the tyrant of Austria in his recent progress! And to whom is given this triumphant funeral march? To the mother of a man who has for twenty years, with one brief interval, been exiled from his native Italy; to whom nearly every inch of European shore is proscribed ground; whose name is the synonyme of revolution; the painful dream of whose life is an Italian Federal Republic. The living that is honoured in the dead. The dead is beloved, revered, and lamented for the living. The lady was noble and virtuous—but, doubtless, Italy has daughters many such. It was not for her virtues—or for such as are patent to the public eye—that a city bears her to the grave, and the *dile* of the nation honour her remains by their representatives. It was for the son whom she had given to Italy, that Genoa buries with more than regal honours the mother of Mazzini. Happy the mother of such a son, though she had not seen him since his boyhood, save for a moment—and what a moment, 1848! Happy the son of a mother thus honoured—happy, in the recollection of the ardent filial piety which had made him her unfailing weekly correspondent for twenty-two years—happy, in the manifestation his mother's obsequies afford him that Italy still lives, and he in Italy.

The mothers of great men participate in the glory of their offspring, and have often lived to share all the vicissitudes of their career. Cornelia is illustrious as her jewels, the Gracchi. Mistress Cromwell, who repaired the fortunes of her feeble husband, sits for ever beside the ungarnished throne of her peerless son. The name of Washington's mother is written on the foundation-stone of the Columbian Republic. Madame Mazzini's funeral anticipates the lustre which the devotion and genius of her son will shed along the future of his country's history. It is less a requiem than an augury. It is, nationally, what every Christian burial is for the individual—the prophecy of a resurrection. A people capable of such an act of faith and fervour as we have described, prove they are not dead, however deeply they may slumber in the night of superstition, however weighted with the chains of military oppression.

We must not forget that it is with us the son of this illustrious lady is a sorrowful exile; and that we can comfort him even more than the Genoese. Why have we English people given to Mazzini no substantial proof of reverent affection? Why is he even so little seen among us, speaking, as he does, our language with the tongue of a master? And what more appropriate time than this to honour him, when the honour might help to console? We believe, however, that to the modest and disinterested soul of Joseph Mazzini nothing would be so grateful as the multitudinous enrolment of the English people on the list of subscribers to the Society of the Friends of Italy. We will say, at present, nothing more than this of that association—that its First Annual Report, just published, is a very ably written digest of the aims, operations, and prospects of the Italian movement, with an eloquent address in response by the National Italian Committee; and that the Monthly Record published by the society should be in every English home where the prayer is offered, that the kingdom of righteousness, liberty, and peace may come.

THE "VON HECK" CASE.

MR. TOLLAM SMITH has published, in pamphlet form, an appeal, on his own behalf, from the stigma of unjust and ungenerous dealing towards the unhappy woman whose supposed wrongs have been revived by the recent action of Derte & Dawson and others. The material part of the publication consists of a series of documents, including two notes by Kossuth, designed to show that the pretended Baroness had no title to that designation, had never figured in the capacities she represented herself to have filled, and was really one of a dissolute gang who turned her recollections as a spy, and the sympathy of Englishmen for the Hungarian cause,

* Published by Tinsley Saunders, Charing-cross.

to their own account. Mr. Tollam Smith expressed the utmost regret that the abrupt termination of the trial prevented the presentation of this evidence; and contends that "the mode in which the plaintiff's case was conducted, showed an unmistakable consciousness that if the defendants should have the opportunity of being heard, all chance of sustaining the case of the plaintiff would fail." It is denied, moreover, that the conduct either of the prosecutor, or of the Birmingham police, was harsh or irregular.

HARL HAREWOOD'S PROTRACTED "FIX."

WE commenced in our last report the progressive failure of the militia nonsense. We print elsewhere a paragraph furnished by a correspondent at Bexley, from which it appears that the East Riding of Yorkshire has yielded only twenty-nine men out of the 800 wanted. Lord Harewood's "fix" is, therefore, a protracted, and likely to prove an insoluble one—for should the ballot be ordered by the Government, the virtue of passive resistance will be tried by the people.

Indubitably enough, the same papers that report county meetings for organising the militia, chronicle the pleasing incident that in West Sussex the Grenadier Guards actually turn reapers, lest the harvest should be damaged by the lack of labourers! Thus does bountiful Nature rebuke the folly of her children. Let the people also rebuke the folly of their rulers by quietly repealing this Militia Act of 1862.

The Times announces that a Government survey is making along the Gosport shore, with a view to a chain of new fortifications. This is mischief as well as nonsense, and must be stopped. And by the bye, what is to become of the clothing and accoutrements already purchased? Whoever may wear them, John Bull will have to pay for them; and if he does not stop the order to the army clothiers, he will be indeed a tailor's goose.

REMOVED DISSENTIONS IN THE MINISTRY.—While Lord Derby is nursing his gout and making up his "book," it is rumoured that discord and dissension rage amongst his subordinates. On the one side stands Mr. Disraeli, the Coriolanus of the faction, bidding defiance to the rabble rout who hate him because he is clever, and misrepresent him because he is prudent. On the other, headed by that man of matchless stupidity, Mr. Christopher, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, are "the petty squires" so unwisely immortalised in the life of Lord George Bentinck, as the Noddies and Doodlies with "their prim philippics, elaborately prepared and precisely delivered, with all the solemn consist of a quarter sessions' pedant." There could, of course, never be any cordial union and co-operation between persons of such very different minds, views, and temperaments. But the feeling now between them is said to be not merely one of cold disregard, but of intense hostility. Mr. Christopher, the whisper is, utterly abhors Mr. Disraeli, while Mr. Disraeli simply despises Mr. Christopher. The Trollopes, Pakingtons, "Rabbles," Belfords, &c. &c. &c. have all, against the able Chancellor of the Exchequer with all the petty power of their petty spite—while he sees in them the more occasion to be laughed at, and tools to be tolerated for a day.—*Leicester Mercury.*

MURDER AT BEXLEY.—Alfred Waddington, a very dissolute young fellow of Sheffield, has murdered his illegitimate child, and attempted to kill its mother, Sarah Slater. The mother had taken out a summons because Waddington had not paid for the child's support; on Thursday evening he got the infant from a girl who was nursing it, carried it to a wood, and cut its head off, leaving the remains in the wood; then he went to a place where the mother was, called her into the street, and with a large clasp-knife attempted to cut her throat; but she held up her hands and saved her neck at their expense, and Waddington ran away. After this he met Sarah Dobson, and when she questioned him, he cut her on the face with the knife, and again fled. He subsequently surrendered himself to the police. Before the magistrates he appeared radically very unconcerned. When, however, the word "murder" dropped from Mr. Boyard's lips in stating the charge against him, the prisoner's firmness for a moment forsook him, and he covered his face with his hands, and bending down his head, rested it on the front of the dock. A moment afterwards he resumed his appearance of unconcern, and answered the question of the Mayor without betraying the slightest feeling. The inquest was held on Friday, and resulted in a verdict of Wilful Murder, on which the prisoner was committed for trial.

THE REAPING MACHINE.—The American reaping machine has been partially introduced in Gloucestershire and Worestershire, but the reluctance of the agricultural labourers to assist in working it has limited its use. At Hanley Castle, Upton-on-Severn, and Malvern, some spirited landlords have introduced the machine, but the labourers refuse to work it, or to follow it to bind up the sheaves of corn. Upon one night the machine was demolished after use one night—it is supposed by the jealous workmen—and a reward has been offered for the discovery of the perpetrator of the mischief.

POLITICAL AND ELECTORAL NEWS.

SUPPORTERS OF THE BALLOT.

The following list of members of the new Parliament, favourable to the ballot, has been compiled from various sources, including the division list in April last, when Mr. Berkeley brought forward his annual motion on the subject, "Dods's Parliamentary Companion," and other information which we have obtained. Where any doubt exists, we have printed the name in italics. Hitherto 144 is the largest minority that ever voted for the ballot. The subjoined list, containing a hundred and eighty-six names therefore, indicates a gain of more than forty votes.

Adair, H. E.	Fergus, J. J.	O'Brien, P.
Aglony, H. A.	Ferguson, Col.	O'Connell, M.
Alcock, T.	Ferguson, J.	O'Flaherty, A.
Amesbury, Sir J.	Forster, C.	Osborne, E.
Armstrong, B. R.	Fox, R. M.	Osborne, A. J.
Atherton, W.	Freeston, Col.	Paget, Lord A.
Bail, J.	Gardiner, E.	Paget, Lord G.
Barnes, T.	Gee, C.	Peckell, Sir G.
Barst, M. T.	Gibson, T. M.	Peel, Sir H.
Bell, J. C.	Glyn, C. O.	Pellatt, A. F.
Berkley, C. L. G.	Goderich, Vis.	Peto, S. M.
Berkley, F. H. F.	Greene, J.	Phillimore, J. G.
Berkley, Craven	Greenfield, P.	Phibbs, T.
Bethell, H.	Goodman, Sir J.	Piggott, E.
Biggs, W.	Grange, O. D. J.	Pilkington, J.
Blackett, J. F. E.	Hadfield, G.	Potter, R.
Blake, M. J.	Hague, Alex.	Price, W. F.
Boydell, E. P.	Hastie, Arch.	Richards, G.
Bowyer, G.	Headlam, T. E.	Richards, J. L.
Boyle, Col.	Haywood, J.	Riot, E. R.
Bright, J.	Higgins, H. G. O.	Roberts, T. J. A.
Brocklehurst, J.	Hindley, C.	Roche, E. R.
Brotherton, J.	Hume, J.	Roebuck, J. A.
Brown, W.	Hutchins, E. J.	Rothschild, Baron
Brown, V.	Hutt, W.	Sadler, J.
Bryce, G.	Ingham, R.	Scholefield, W.
Buller, P. S.	Jackson, W.	Schofield, Capt.
Cannfield, J. M.	Johnston, J.	Scully, G. F.
Carter, S.	Keating, H. S.	Scully, V.
Chambers, M.	Keating, R.	Seymour, W. D.
Chambers, Th.	Keogh, W.	Shaw, W.
Chapman, J.	Kearney, J.	Shelley, Sir J. V.
Clay, J.	King, P. J. L.	Shatto, R. D.
Clay, Sir W.	Langton, W. H. G.	Smith, J. B.
Clifford, H. M.	Langston, J. R.	Smith, J. A.
Cobbett, J. M.	Laslett, W.	Stanley, Hon. W. O.
Codden, R.	Levy, A. H.	Standfield, W. R. L.
Cockburn, Sir A.	Lawless, Hon. C.	Strickland, Sir G.
Coffin, W.	Lucas, J.	Strutt, E.
Cogan, W. H. F.	Lucas, F.	Stuart, Lord D.
Conolly, M. E.	Mackenzie, T. B.	Sullivan, M.
Cranford, E. H. J.	McTaggart, Sir J.	Sydney, R.
Crook, J.	McQuinn, J.	Talbot, G.
Crossley, F.	McGregor, J.	Tancred, H. W.
Curtis, E.	Mangles, R. D.	Thicknesse, R. A.
Davis, Sir H.	Marshall, W.	Thompson, G.
Deane, L. D. D.	Martin, J.	Thornley, T.
Devereux, J. T.	Mastey, W. N.	Townsend, J.
Dixey, E.	Meagher, T.	Tuffnell, H.
Dashwood, G. H.	Miall, E.	Tracy, C.
Duffy, C. G.	Milnes, R.	Villiers, C.
Duke, Sir J.	Miner, W.	Vivian, H. H.
Dunne, G.	Moffat, G.	Walden, Sir J.
Duncombe, T.	Molesworth, Sir W.	Ward, E.
Dundas, F.	Moore, G. H.	Westhead, J.
Dunlop, A. M.	Morris, D.	Whitbread, S.
Eccles, W.	Munro, G. F.	Wilkinson, W. A.
Ellies, J. W.	Murphy, P.	Willcox, B.
Evans, Sir De L.	Murrough, J. P.	Williams, J.
Evans, W.	Norsey, Sir D.	Willson, M.
Ewart, W.	O'Brien, C.	Wood, Sir W. P.
Pagon, W. T.	O'Brien, Sir T.	

A PRIVY COUNCIL was held at Osborne, on Wednesday, at half-past one o'clock. The Council was attended by Prince Albert, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Hardwick, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, and the Marquis of Exeter. At the Council the Parliament was ordered to be prorogued to the 21st day of October.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Yesterday the House of Lords opened shortly before two o'clock, for the purpose of proroguing Parliament, by Royal commission, until Thursday, the 21st of October next, in conformity with the command of the Queen in Council. No one was permitted to sit in the body of the House, as on ordinary occasions of formal prorogations, but there were a great number of ladies and gentlemen permitted to stand below the bar. The Duke of Northumberland and Lord Howard de Walden, who were the only peers present, entered the House a few minutes before two o'clock; and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the Deputy Clerk of Parliament, took his place at the table before the business commenced. At two o'clock precisely, the Lord Chancellor declared Parliament prorogued. The proceedings did not occupy five minutes.

LOUIS COWLEY, the French ambassador, has arrived in London, where he remains for a brief interval. Of course the event, in this dull season, has been the occasion of gossip and conjecture. According to the latest guess, His Lordship will return to Paris only for the purpose of settling his affairs, and will then be succeeded by Lord Malmesbury; whose post as Foreign Secretary, it is added, is to be filled by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

THE VACANT GARRER.—The garter vacant by the death of the Duke of Hamilton has set the Tory Clubs in a flutter. Amongst the likely possessors of the much coveted gewgaw, are the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Wintchester, Stanhope, and Malmesbury. The *Daily News*, however, states that it will be conferred on the Duke of Northumberland, the first Lord of the Admiralty.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament will not be called together for "despatch of business" before Thursday, the 11th of November, when it will be assembled for a short session before Christmas, of four or five weeks, unless something important and unforeseen shall occur in the meantime, and

* Formerly voted for the ballot.

† Voted for the ballot in 1851, but not in 1862.

will then be adjourned for the Christmas holidays.—*Observer.*

THE EARL OF DERBY has declined the invitation to be present at the dinner of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society, to be held at Preston on Thursday week.

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE ELECTION RIOTS.—No fewer than 23 persons charged with being concerned in the late election outrages at Bridge-gate have been committed for trial by the magistrates. The evidence taken before the magistrates was very voluminous, and showed that not only was there great destruction of property, but very serious injuries sustained by the police and others. One policeman was for some time considered to be in a dying state, and has not yet recovered; others of the force were beaten with great severity. Mr. Dickenson, a county magistrate, was also seriously assaulted. In addition to riot and assault, two of the prisoners are charged with highway robbery.

REPRESENTATION OF PETERBOROUGH.—Mr. G. Cornwall Lewis, the rejected of Herefordshire, has come forward as a candidate, and addressed the electors on Thursday at the Corn Exchange. He appears to have been received with divided feeling—Radicals and Conservatives saluting him with a volley of hisses. In the course of his speech he said that he would not pledge himself to support the ballot. If any circumstances were brought forward to show the necessity for an inquiry as to the employment of the grant to Maynooth, he should be prepared to support the inquiry. He was not prepared to vote for an abolition of church-rates without a substitution for the same. It was a very ancient tax [A voice, "We know that—we don't want to go back"]. It was a rate of ancient origin, and had provided for the Established Church for a great many centuries. There was an injustice in Dissenters of the Protestant Church having to bear the burden of two creeds, but they were a minor body, and their chapels were minor, and therefore less expensive to repair, while the churches were very ancient, much more numerous, and therefore required larger funds to support them. Besides which, no one would like to see the beautiful architecture of some of our churches go to decay. He was prepared to extend the suffrage in boroughs, but circumstances would influence the extent. He would not bind himself down to support Lord John Russell's bill. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Whitwell, and put to the meeting by the chairman:—

That this meeting, being of opinion that the political views of Mr. Cornwall Lewis are not in accordance with those entertained by the constituency, do not consider him entitled to the support of the Liberal electors.

This was seconded by Mr. W. Vergette, and carried by a large majority, Mr. Lewis still declaring himself a candidate.

RECENT DEATHS.—Mr. Joseph Ady, a gentleman well-known to the post-office officials, died on the 17th ult., aged seventy-seven years.—Mrs. Lalor Shiel, widow of the celebrated orator, died at Leighorn, on the 4th.—The venerable Duke of Hamilton and Brandon died on Wednesday morning, at his mansion in Portman-square. His Grace was one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, member of the peerage, having been born in the year 1767. He never took any prominent part in politics. His Grace succeeded in his title and estates by his son, William Alexander Anthony Archibald, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, who was born in 1811, and who married in 1848 the Princess Mary Amelia Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of the late reigning Grand Duke of Baden, and first cousin to Prince Louis Napoleon. The late duke was a privy councillor, a Knight of the Garter, a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Antiquarian Society, and President of the Royal Society of Scotland. By his demise, a blue ribbon is placed at the disposal of the Earl of Derby. The family is one of great eminence and antiquity in the peerage of Scotland. The keepership of Holyrood House is hereditary in it.—Sir John Pelly, well-known as the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Deputy-Master of the Trinity House, died on Friday week, in his 75th year, at Upton House, Essex.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The third annual election of the council of this association took place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last. We understand that several new members have been elected; and it is a gratifying indication of the signs of the times that, on this occasion, a very much larger number of members have voted than at either of the former elections. It will now be the duty of four scrutineers, two of whom are members of the House of Commons, to declare the names of the successful candidates, and the number of votes recorded in favour of each; and we learn that the highest number actually voting approaches 7,000. The council consists of 100 elected members, who have power to elect, by ballot, 50 honorary members, to be selected from the chairmen of all metropolitan and provincial local associations (who, when their numbers amount to 100, are at liberty to elect a second representative), and all members of the House of Commons who support Mr. Hume's annual motion for reform, or otherwise adopt the principles of the association, if they so please. On the assembly of the new council, the programme of the future operations of the association will be taken into consideration; and, as we have been informed, measures are already in contemplation which will very greatly increase the efficiency, as well as the influence of the council. The principles of the association are now thoroughly understood, and have been adopted throughout the whole kingdom. *Daily News.*

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

SETTLEMENT OF THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

(From the *Spectator*.)

If the Ministerial journals may be believed, our Fishery dispute with the United States has been terminated by a new agreement or "accommodation." The "rights" of this strange episode in the history of the Derby Ministry cannot be known for some time. It is only such documents as reach America that attain publicity; we must wait till echo brings back the tale from the other side of the Atlantic. Hitherto it has come dropping in upon us piecemeal, and in a most unsatisfactory manner; and this last official "settlement" is but one incident in a long history, still *ununfolded*. According to present appearances, the affair seems to stand thus. The fisheries in those seas were carried on under the treaty of 1783, interrupted by the war of 1812, and modified by the London convention of 1818, which aimed at rendering the regulations more specific. Practically, however, the nice diplomatic terms were disregarded by the fishermen of the United States; and it may be said that the colonists, who sought to repel the encroachment, did not retain any very distinct conception of legal niceties in their methods. The United States had continued to claim the right to enter all bays and straits, so long as the vessels should not approach within three miles of the shore; and the practice of their fishermen has been to act upon that claim—with this difference, that in the pursuit of a promising run, the legal three-mile line on the waters proved to be a boundary which the bold mariner could not think of respecting. The colonists looked to more effectual regulations than treaty stipulations; and from 1837 downwards, they have repeatedly urged the Imperial Government to employ steamers; while they did themselves employ armed vessels, on a small scale, but, says Lord Falkland, in 1841, "with good effect." The attempt to close the strait of Canas, and "the illegal and vexatious proceedings of the authorities of Nova Scotia against the citizens of the United States," were the subject of active remonstrance by Mr. Stevenson in 1841; and the seizure of the "Washington" in 1843 led to the Aberdeen and Everett correspondence in March 1845. The effect of the correspondence may be told in few words. Wholly declining to discuss the question of right claimed by the United States, Lord Aberdeen confines himself to a simple denial of that right; but he announces, "with much pleasure," "the determination of her Majesty's Government," to "relax" that right, in respect to a portion of the Bay of Fundy alone, and to give the necessary directions to the Colonial authorities. In reply, Mr. Everett declines to accept the concession as a "mere favour," and insists upon the right, but courteously acknowledges the "liberality" of her Majesty's Government. It is evident that this correspondence, except in promising a particular detail in the administration under the old convention, left the matter exactly where it was before. In September, 1845, Lord Stanley, as Colonial Secretary, informed Lord Falkland, Governor of Nova Scotia, that her Majesty's Government had abandoned the intention they had entertained upon the subject of concessions in other places, and should adhere to the strict letter of the treaties. The *Globe* justly accuses us of an oversight in omitting to notice this paper belonging to the department of the Colonial Office; an omission which we may account for rather than excuse, by the extremely piecemeal and disorderly manner in which the documents have come before our eyes. Practically, however, the question remained an open question, exactly as it had been from the first; and the recent dispute illustrates the perilous inconvenience of suffering such a question to remain unsettled for a long series of years. The tenour of Lord Aberdeen's note to Mr. Everett shows that the writer was impressed very strongly with Sir Robert Peel's principles of reciprocity: the despatch of Lord Stanley to Lord Falkland in September, 1845, just before he left office, no less than his despatch to the same person in November, 1843, shows that the writer was deeply impressed with the principle of protection; and in 1852, Lord Stanley's Colonial Minister grants that protection by armed steamers which the colonists began to request in 1837. On the 5th of last month, Mr. Crampton intimated to the Government of the United States at Washington, that a naval force had been stationed off New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to prevent encroachments by French and American vessels on "the fishing-grounds reserved by the convention of 1818." The assembling of a considerable naval force without previous notice, and the exclusion of all reference to the modification of the convention of 1818 conceded in 1845, necessarily gave umbrage in the United States; and the excitement was increased by Mr. Webster's use of the incident in the way of "popularity-hunting." War-like speeches were made in the Senate, and a frigate was despatched to the British fishing-grounds. Alarm for a rupture of the amicable relations between Great Britain and America pervaded both countries. Then came a semi-official statement in an English Ministerial journal, to the effect that no change was contemplated in the regulations under which the fisheries have been prosecuted since 1845; and subsequently, that a new "accommodation" has been concluded in London, on the ground of entire reciprocity." What this exactly means, it is not easy to say; not only because the terms of the agreement are still withheld from the public, but also because we do not believe that any agreement or accommodation in 1852 can be more powerful than the convention of 1818 in regulating the fisheries. With a

favourable wind, and a shoal of fish ahead, the mariner who is told that he is passing the imaginary line on the waters, is most likely to cry, "Damn the three-mile line!" and to dash on. The question is still as open as Cow Bay.

A PASSAGE FROM THE HISTORY OF THE RABBITS.

(From the *Examiner*.)

Many years ago the rabbits did not burrow as at present, but lived *à fresco* like the hares. This made them so easy a prey to the foxes, that half the nation were constantly occupied in thinking of some remedy for such a state of things.

At last, an intelligent rabbit proposed that they should hide in small holes under the ground, where the foxes could not find them out. This suggestion, however, was no sooner made than it was scouted with the greatest indignation, first and most particularly by the foxes, who, being a sort of upper assembly, set the fashion, abusing the unfortunate rabbit for what they called his "most unrabbitish" proposal, and declaring that the rabbits had always lived in an open, above-ground manner, scornful to hide their actions from the light of day like wretched rats and mere vermin. Among themselves, however, and when no rabbits were in earshot, some of the foxes used to add sometimes, "besides, how are foxes to live?"

Thus all the foxites joined in denouncing the un-rabbitish miscreant, and in time, by the force of the cry, they carried nearly all the rest of the rabbits with them. Many indignant rabbits went even so far as to prophesy that, if one single rabbit hid himself in a hole, the sun of the rabbits would set for ever; and one prayed, with tears, that before any such base, un-rabbitish measure should come to pass, "he might fill a rabbit's grave."

Now, if a bewildered young rabbit, hearing all this, happened to ask, "if it was not un-rabbitish, then, to sit still and be eaten up?" "Not a bit of it," would the foxites reply: "that is just the most rabbitish thing you could do." If he still objected, that in their own earths the foxes hid in holes themselves, the foxites would exclaim angrily, "What on earth, or rather under it, has that to do with the question? The foxes hide because they like to be private, and not to have their societies intruded upon. Good gracious! I suppose you will say next that the foxes ought to be intruded upon? It will be most un-rabbitish to say that foxes might be intruded upon." And then all the by-standers stamped and pattered with their hind feet, and cried out, "He's no rabbit!" "He must be a Welsh one!" and so on, till the poor little rabbit dropped his tail and slunk off thoroughly ashamed of himself, and afraid that there was something really un-rabbitish about him.

Everybody knows that the rabbits long since changed their opinions on the hole question, and now hide in comparative security in their burrows, while the upper assembly and their friends, though they prey less on rabbits than before, still "live" and prosper into the bargain; but how the great reform came about we have nothing but a few dim rabbitish traditions to inform us. The same great Cumberland rabbit, however, who had so large a paw in putting down the obnoxious duty on the importation of turnip-tops, appears (although once much opposed to the change as un-rabbitish) to have been a principal ingredient in this rabbit-pie also.

THE BALLOT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the *Daily News*.)

Of all the questions talked on this subject, perhaps the most astonishing to an American observer is the assertion that the ballot is not found to answer in America. This saying is worthy only of old ladies talking politics over the tea-table. Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, died in the benevolent faith that the Americans would yet repent of their unkindness towards George III., and seek, with remorseful tears, re-admission into the dominions of his family. Another old lady used to be very eloquent about the disgust of Americans with Republicanism, and about their wisdom in having divided their country into four quarters, to be ruled over by four kings. These are the persons whom one would expect to hear saying that the ballot does not answer in the United States.

There are no landowners in that country who have a rent roll. There is no aristocratic class. There are no patrons and clients in any department of private life. Thashopkeepers wait upon customers rather as a matter of favour than otherwise. The white labourer is worth his weight in gold, as a labourer, and has no occasion to give an account of himself to anybody. The suffrage being universal, is every man's attribute, as much as his power of locomotion, or anything else about him. No man's vote is made any fuss about, any more than a day's journey on his own affairs would be; and no citizen would think of asking him how he means to vote, any more than he would inquire what business he went about, on his day's journey. Such is the state of things in all purely American parts of the country. In the cities on the seaboard, and wherever British and Irish immigrants abound, something of the English electioneering methods and vices may be introduced; and there may be interference, turbulence, and corruption during one generation of a particular class. But these are not the people who can give an account of the operation of the ballot on the other side of the Atlantic. In the genuinely American towns and villages the spectacle of polling is simple and quiet enough. Elections to several offices or functions usually take place at once. Lists of the candidates are printed—the Whigs on one slip of paper, the Democrats on another, and any third and fourth list,

if there be a third and fourth party. The voter usually approves the list of his party. If he does he deposits it in the box or urn, keeping the other in his pocket or destroying it, as he pleases. If he wishes any of the hands changed he changes them; or he can, of course, write out a list for himself, or get it written (if he does not wish his handwriting to be known); or he can paste the printed names on a list of his own. The door of the church or of some other public building stands open: he steps in at his leisure and deposits his paper in the box. The probability is that he may stand and chat on the steps with some acquaintance, and that he will say (if it be not taken for granted) how he has voted; but it is at his own choice.

Some ask why, in a country where there are no overbearing and no subdued classes, the ballot should exist at all. The answer is by another question: Would the Americans part with the ballot? They say, one and all, that they would not. It must, therefore, have some use, and implicate some value. The fact is, some men use the secrecy it admits of, and all choose to keep the power of using it. Though a man's subsistence may be independent of his vote, and his dwelling-house, and the fortunes of his children, there are many cases in which social inconvenience and annoyance might be caused by the nature of his vote being known. He may value a man as a man, and love a relation as a relation, and esteem a neighbour as a neighbour, and a citizen of his locality, without thinking any one of them exactly fit for Congress, or for office in the general of the state government. There is no need to specify the many cases in which a citizen may have good reasons for voting this way or that, at his own discretion, without being a hypocrite for keeping his own counsel. Any of us who may feel that we should wish a personal friend to vote against us if he did not think us the best representative that he could find, may feel that some little exertion of magnanimity might be required to keep us on the same terms of friendship as before. If not, we shall be aware that with others it might be so; and that in small country settlements, or amidst the vivid intercourse of a stirring town, it is a very good thing to have the feeling perfectly established, that no man has any business with any other man's vote, and that it is an impertinence to inquire into it. Such is the established feeling in the United States; and, in establishing it, the ballot has "answered." All who really care for popular liberty in England should work without resting, till we have ascertained whether it would not "answer" equally well with us, for our need of it is greater than ever was known in America, or perhaps anywhere else.

EAST YORK MILITIA.—BEVERLEY.—A meeting of the East Riding Militia was held at the Court House, Beverley, on Saturday, 21st instant, to receive the returns of the constables from all the parishes and townships in the riding, of the number of volunteers who had offered to enlist in the militia. The Earl of Carlisle, the Lord-Lieutenant, and the Deputy-Lieutenants, were present. The number of men required is about 800. Notwithstanding the inducements held out by a placard, setting forth the advantages of enlistment, and circulated in every parish, it appears the total number of "vagabonds" and "serfs" who have presented themselves is just twenty-seven! Nine of them are from the small town (Cherry Burton), who expect to be made sergeants. Beverley has only furnished one, and he hopes, at least, to be made Corporal Simpson. Throughout the whole of North Yorkshire, a large agricultural district, not one volunteer has been found. Voluntary enlistment in this riding has failed. We hear that Mr. Shepherd, the clerk to the lieutenant, has gone to London, to ascertain whether it is the intention of the Government to enforce the ballot. Should such an attempt be made, it is said that meetings will be held in every parish to resist it. The middle and working classes will never submit to be dragged from their homes and honest occupations to be made slaves and fools of, for three weeks in the year, for no earthly good, but to enable idle country gentlemen to show their consequence by strutting about in uniform and playing the officer.

"ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE."—In April, 1843, a depraved and filthy-looking woman was charged at the Mansion House with stealing a little boy three or four years of age. In a state of destitution, Mary Thompson had entered the Asylum for the Houseless Poor. Dr. Bowie, the surgeon, suspected that she had stolen the child; and, along with Mr. Edwards, chairman of the asylum, caused her to be arrested. She pretended that the child was her own; but there was no doubt that he was not so, for on being taken into the Lord Mayor's drawing-room his talk and behaviour showed that it had been brought up in a gentleman's family. The child talked of his "mamma" in the country, of Canterbury, of his "new frock," and so on. He said his name was Dupuis, not Thompson, as the woman called herself. The pretended mother consented to resign the child. Since that time, every effort has been made to discover his parents, but in vain. Now grown a handsome lad of thirteen, Dupuis attended with Mr. Edwards at Guildhall Police Office, on Saturday, to tell Alderman Humphrey, the Lord Mayor of 1843, that he is about to emigrate to Melbourne, to join Dr. Bowie, who has settled there. The Alderman directed that £1 should be given to him from the poor-box, and £5 remitted to Melbourne for his use. He sails for Australia in the "Blackwall" emigrant ship from Southampton.

LAW, ASSIZES, AND POLICE.

A LONDON OUTCAST.—At the Worship-street Police Court, a few days since, Robert Burns, a slight-made delicate boy of twelve years old, the bridge of whose nose was so injured as to render it level with his face, was placed at the bar before Mr. D'Eyncourt, charged with stealing an iron tea-kettle of the value of 1s. 3d.

Mr. George Cash, an ironmonger in High-street, Whitechapel, said: I was in my shop at six o'clock last night, when a neighbour ran in and told me some boys had stolen a kettle from my door. I hastened out after them, and overtook the prisoner at the end of St. Mary's-street, in company with others, with the kettle in an apron. The other boys escaped, but I held this one till a constable came up, and gave him into custody.

Mr. D'Eyncourt (to the prisoner): Well, do you wish to say anything in answer?

Prisoner: I did not steal the kettle, sir; two boys came away from this gentleman's door, and asked me to hold the bundle for a minute, but the moment I had got it they both went on very quick, and I went on quick too to keep up with them, when this gentleman took hold of me for stealing the kettle, but I did not think it was a robbery till the other boys ran away.

Mr. D'Eyncourt, on hearing this kind of defence, though delivered in an artless and apparently truthful manner, had apparently made up his mind to convict, and having asked the prisoner in the usual formal terms whether he would prefer his dealing with the case to its being sent before a jury, to which the boy, with some hesitation, assented, was about to sentence the prisoner, when he asked the prosecutor what excuse the prisoner had made to him on being detected?

Mr. Cash: Why, he said the boys had given it him, just the same as he does now, and did not try to get away. I really don't wish to hurt the lad, if your worship please, and should not have given him into custody at all, if it had not been for the imminent robberies to which we shopkeepers are daily subjected. It is generally done by boys whom you don't see, and only yesterday my neighbour, Mrs. Parker, was shamefully robbed by them, and the thieves got away.

Mr. D'Eyncourt (to the boy): What are your father and mother?

Prisoner: I have not got any father or mother. My father, who was a sailor, went to sea a good many years ago, but never came home again, and mother thought he was dead, so I lived with her till she died.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: When did she die, then?

Prisoner: About a year ago; she caught the typhus fever, and died of it.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Have you any brothers or sisters?

Prisoner: No, sir, only myself.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Then how do you get a living, and where do you sleep at night?

Prisoner: I take care of carts and hold horses, and run errands, and when I can't get anything like that to do I pick up bones in the street and sell them to the rag shops. I sleep where I can, sometimes in sheds and stables, but now I'm sleeping at a place kept by a man named Howard, for a few nights.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Why don't you try to get employment?

Prisoner: Why, I did, sir; I stopped as long as I could with a man named —, who sells coals about the streets, but he made me work so hard, and beat me so badly, that I was obliged to run away from him, and I've never been able to get any other place since.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: How did you get that dreadful wound on your nose?

Prisoner: Why, I was sleeping under a pent-house in Houndsditch one night, so I had nowhere else to go, when a city policeman woke me up with three or four heavy blows on my back with his truncheon, and on my jumping up and running round, he struck at me again with his truncheon, and it came on the bridge of my nose with a dreadful blow that the blood poured out, and it never stopped bleeding from then; half-past one in the morning, all half-past eight at night. That was three months ago; I think, but I have always got a pain in my nose ever since.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: and do you mean seriously to tell me that you have got your living in that way for the whole of the last twelvemonth, ever since your mother died?

Prisoner (with apparent earnestness): Yes, sir; I couldn't live any other way.

Mr. D'Eyncourt (after some consideration): This is certainly a very extraordinary statement the boy makes, if true; I shall not deal with the case at present; let him be remanded for a week; and you, officer, in the meantime make proper inquiries of those who know him, and ascertain what you can about his previous life and conduct.

The constable, of course, promised to do so, and the prisoner was transferred to the House of Detention.

COLLINS, THE "PICTURE-PAWNER." is a lucky man; tried on three indictments, he was acquitted on each. He was accused of obtaining daguerreotypes from Messrs. Claudet; but the servant who delivered the pictures could not positively identify Collins. A photographic portrait was obtained from Mr. Hogg; but Mr. Hogg was not certain whether he gave it to Collins or to his son. The prisoner got possession of a portrait of Lord Sandys: he had applied to borrow it, but it was not lent. Soon afterwards the painting disappeared. Collins had by some means got it, but nobody knew how. In each case the judge pronounced the evidence insufficient.

RESULTS OF BETTING-OFFICES.—At the Middlesex Sessions, yesterday week, Frederick Hoare, aged 28, described as a clerk, and who pleaded guilty to stealing bank-notes, value £400, the property of Abraham Wilday Roberts, banker, and others, his masters, was brought up for sentence. A great number of respectable witnesses were called, who gave the prisoner an excellent character. Mr. Justice Talfourd, after a suitable admonition, sentenced the prisoner to ten years' transportation. Mr. Bodkin said that he believed the cause of the prisoner's committing a system of robbery on his

employers was the temptation held out by betting-offices, and having been induced to play at cards. Mr. Justice Talfourd said it was a sad thing that young men of good character should be brought into a vortex of crime by such temptations. He understood the prisoner's defalcations to amount to £1,000.

OVERCROWDING OF THE RIVER.—The first decision under the act for preventing the over-crowding of river steam-boats was given by the Lord Mayor yesterday week. Mr. Chipperfield, master of the Queen, was charged with conveying an excessive number of persons to Herne Bay and back, on the 28th July. The certificate of the Board of Trade permitted 300 persons to be conveyed for the excursion; but the number on board was 608. The penalty is £20 and 5s. for each passenger beyond the legal number. As this was the first case, the Lord Mayor was lenient, but threatened severity to the next offender: he inflicted a fine of £5 for breaking the law, and £5 for the excess of number—5s. on each passenger would have amounted to £91 10s.

SEQUEL TO THE BRIGHTON CARD-CHEATING CASE.

—At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday week, much time was occupied in the trial of Richard Sill, an attorney, for obtaining money by false pretences from Henry Broome. The case, though lengthy, was very simple. Sill was the prosecuting attorney for Mr. Hamp, in the notorious Brighton "card-cheating case," in which John Broome, brother of Henry, was one of the defendants. While the case was proceeding before the Brighton Magistrates, Sill went to Henry Broome, and told him that he had been the Home Secretary, that he had influence with him, and that he could save John Broome from transportation if he were paid for his trouble. Henry gave him cash and bills; and Sill tried to withdraw the prosecution; but the Brighton Magistrates only directed that he should withdraw as prosecuting solicitor, and ordered their own clerk to continue the prosecution. James and Staden have since been convicted at Lewes; John Broome did not surrender to take his trial with them, but was subsequently traced to Belgium. The case was fully made out. Mr. Secretary Walpole was examined, to prove that Sill had never called upon him, and that the attorney had no "influence" with him: Mr. Walpole knew nothing about the case except from seeing it in the newspapers. The jury consulted for three-quarters of an hour, and convicted the accused. When he was brought up to receive sentence on Thursday, Sill applied for a postponement, on the ground that he had been the victim of a conspiracy, and that he could disprove the evidence by affidavits. The Recorder, after consulting the other judges, consented to postpone judgment till next sessions.

CHARGE OF WILFUL ARSON.—On Wednesday, James Betteridge, a grocer, and Charlotte Webber, his housekeeper, were tried for setting fire to a dwelling-house, with intent to defraud the Monarch Insurance-office, by making a claim for property not really destroyed. Betteridge had two shops, one in Whitecross-street, the other at Ilington; there was a fire at the former, and a claim was made on the insurance company. The chief witnesses to make out the case against the prisoners were a lad who lived in Whitecross-street, and a shopman at the Ilington house. They stated that Betteridge had informed them that he meant to set fire to the shop, to defraud the insurance company; and the lad made preparations for the fire. This witness went to bed on the night of the fire, and was only roused from sleep by his master breaking open the door; the witness knew the fire was to be made that night—but he couldn't keep awake, he was so tired. The woman afterwards told him that she actually set fire to the place, as Betteridge was a coward. Some firemen thought the fire had taken place as described by the boy. For the defence, Mr. Parry skilfully enlarged on the monstrous improbability of the male prisoner's telling his shopman and his boy—accomplices, according to their own account—that he meant to set fire to his house, and directing the boy to prepare for it: even read in a romance, the jury would pronounce such a narrative ridiculous and improbable. And then the boy went to bed on the night of the expected fire, and slept so soundly that the door had to be broken in to rouse him! A number of witnesses gave Betteridge a good character. The jury consulted for a short time, and acquitted the prisoners.

THE EMIGRATION SWINDLER.—Tripe and Montague were brought up for trial at the New Court, on Friday, before the Recorder. But the trial was postponed until next Sessions, on the ground that the prisoners had not had sufficient time to prepare their defence.

DESPERATE BURGLARY.—At Liverpool Assizes, yesterday week, George Farance was tried for burglary with violence. It was proved that he was one of a gang of armed and masked men who broke by night into a farm-house at West Derby, near Liverpool, beat the owner with a life-preserver, and ransacked the house. The police encountered six men near the place, and tried to arrest them; the prisoner wounded one of the police in the face with a pistol, but he was taken while the rest of the gang escaped. A verdict of "Guilty" was returned, and sentence of death recorded; but the punishment will be transportation for life.

TRIAL OF A POLICEMAN FOR MURDER.—At the same assizes, on Thursday, Policeman Slaney was tried for the murder of an old woman, who was killed during an election riot. The woman died from a violent blow on the temple, such as a constable's staff would inflict; that blow was dealt while the police were struggling with the mob in a

court; but the evidence was not conclusive that Slaney struck the blow. Policeman Doane, who was one of the body engaged in the fight, has since absconded; it was suggested that he was the homicide. The jury acquitted the prisoner. When he appeared outside the court, the crowd cheered, and he was borne along in triumph on men's shoulders.

GAROTTE ROBBERY.—At the same assizes, two men, found guilty at Liverpool of having robbed a cattle dealer of £160 by the infamous plan of the "garotte," were sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

CHARGES OF INFANTICIDE.—At the same assizes, Alice Shaw, aged 23, was charged with having, at Liverpool, on the 28th of March last, killed and murdered her new-born female child. The medical man considered that the child had been born alive because the lungs floated when placed in water, and, in his opinion, the child had died from drowning. It was contended for the prisoner that the test which Mr. Nottidge had applied—viz., the floating of the lungs in water, was an exploded theory; but if there was evidence to satisfy them that the child had been born alive, there was none to satisfy them that the prisoner had caused its death. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty. —Selina Mooney, aged 23, and Mary Mooney, aged 60, were indicted for the wilful murder of the female infant child of the younger prisoner, at Warrington, on the 9th of July last. The jury found the younger prisoner guilty of concealing the birth of the child, and acquitted the elder prisoner. His lordship then sentenced the former to be imprisoned for six calendar months.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.—At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, Henry Davidson, 17, George Davidson, 12, and Georgiana Davidson, 20, spinster, were indicted for burglary in the dwelling-house of Frederick Viennois, and stealing a watch, cash-box, six sovereigns, and other moneys belonging to him. The case was of a very painful character. The prisoners were brothers and sister, and although apparently very poor, had a decent appearance, especially the girl, who was rather genteelly dressed, and seemed quite overwhelmed with grief at the position in which she was placed. It appeared that both boys had been in the service of the prosecutor, who is a confectioner in John's-row, Hoxton, but had each left of their own accord, the eldest about a week, the youngest on the 14th of July, the night before the robbery. On the following morning about four, a Mr. Pettifer, a neighbour, was awoke by the barking of his dog, and looking out of the window, saw the bigger boy put the small one over the wall. He watched them some time, and then called the police, but before they got into the house the prisoners had escaped. He then roused the prosecutor, who found that his cash-box and watch were gone, the thieves having got in by the back window. The police instantly went to the house of the prisoners, in Henry's-place, Hoxton, and found them in bed. They told the boys what they were charged with, and said that they should search in the tank for the produce of the plunder, when the girl said, "If you want the money, you had better look in the yard." They did look in the water tank, and there found the watch and money. A fire had been recently lighted in the kitchen with some wood, that resembled the broken portions of prosecutor's cash-box, and upon searching the water-closet, the part that had the lock to it was found, the wood round it being charred. His lordship, after hearing the evidence, said there was no charge against the girl. The jury "Acquitted" her, and found the two boys "Guilty." A person named Pitt, a watchmaker, said he had known the family for years; the children were orphans, and the girl had worked very hard and most honestly to support the family, earning from 6s. to 17s. a week as a milliner. The Commissioner said it was but just to let it be known that her character was not affected by what had now occurred. She was then carried out of the dock, crying most piteously, and begging for mercy for her little brother, who was also crying bitterly. Mr. Pitt told the Court that he would take the little boy if the Court would deal mercifully with him. Mr. Gurney said he might take him away on Saturday morning; with regard to the elder prisoner, his offence was a bad one, to lead his little brother into crime, and he sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour. The Under-Sheriff, after the case had concluded, made a most minute inquiry into the poor girl's circumstances, and found that she had a severe struggle to keep the family. Her father had died about fourteen months ago, when she had to pawn her bed to pay for his funeral, and had not since been enabled to redeem it. They, thereupon, humanely ordered that a sum of money should be given her for her present wants, and that either by security or money, they would do all in their power to keep her in her business.

DISOUSTING DEPRAVITY IN HIGH LIFE.—Lord Frankfort de Montmorency, commonly called Lord Frankfort, is likely to culminate the notoriety he obtained by a police-case some years since. His lordship has twice appeared before Mr. Henry, the Bow-street magistrate, within the last ten days, on a charge, preferred by Lord Henry Lennox, of sending immoral and annoying letters to persons of both sexes, under feigned names. The nuisance appears to have been practised for some time, before it was resolved by Lord Henry and other parties concerned, to place the matter in the hands of the detective police. Inspector Field seized a female servant of Lord Frankfort's, in the act of posting a number of letters at Charing-cross. Another of the detectives, named Grey, then called upon Lord Frankfort; and, in the conversation which ensued, Grey says his lordship told him to urge Field to

come to a compromise, as he (Field) had been guilty of a theft in taking the letters and stamps. The conversation implied that Lord Frankfort was the writer of the letters; but his lordship denied that it was correctly reported. The magistrate, however, believed Grey, whose evidence was confirmed by that of Mr. Macneath—a gentleman whose name was appended to the letters, and who recognised the handwriting as Lord Frankfort's. The case was sent for trial at the Central Criminal Court, but has been removed by *certiorari* into the Queen's Bench.

INAUGURATION OF THE PEEI STATUE IN LEEDS.—The statue to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, raised by subscription in the borough of Leeds, was publicly inaugurated on Friday with becoming ceremony, and amid thousands of spectators, including all ranks, from the peer to the humblest artisan. The general body of shopkeepers in Leeds kept the day as a holiday; and as the inauguration took place between 12 and 1 o'clock at noon, the dinner hour for all the factory hands, a favourable opportunity was afforded for their attendance, which they did not fail to embrace. Unfortunately all the available space commanding a view of the statue was immeasurably too small for the accommodation of the thousands of spectators congregated together on the interesting occasion. Every spot of ground, every window, every balcony, and even the roofs of houses and buildings from which a sight of the ceremonial could be obtained, were crowded with people, and the streets immediately adjoining the site of the statue—an open angle between the Court-house, the Coloured Cloth Hall, and the Commercial buildings—were filled for some distance with persons anxious to be present at a time when public honour was done to a statesman whose memory is especially endeared to them by his last great public act, and by the melancholy accident by which he was snatched from time into eternity. There was a procession to the site. Mr. W. Beckett, M.P., delivered the inauguration address, and at its close, on behalf of the committee, transferred the statue to the Mayor and burgesses of Leeds, as trustees for the people. The Mayor (J. H. Shaw, Esq.) suitably responded. The inauguration was concluded by the singing of the National Anthem. At two o'clock in the afternoon a large party of the subscribers to the statue and other persons sat down to a well-provided collation at the Music-hall; Mr. Beckett, M.P., in the chair. The statue is the work of Mr. Behnes: it represents Sir Robert Peel in an attitude which he often assumed when addressing the House of Commons—his left arm resting on his hip, and his right hand grasping a roll of papers. In height it is eight feet six inches, and it was "cast in one solid piece," at the works of Mr. F. Robinson, in Pimlico. The pedestal consists of a base of grey Aberdeen granite with a shaft of red. On this shaft is deeply cut, in simple characters, the single word "Peel." We have already noticed the model from which the statue was worked, which we saw in the studio of the sculptor: that model was a good and animated likeness. A similar statue was inaugurated at Glasgow, on Saturday, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

A KISS AND A RING.—A young damsel, full of bright hymeneal hopes, and blessed with attractions like an Eastern beauty, who has been "blooming alone" for a long time in dull St. Philip's, was surprised on Saturday in that locality by an unusual act of seeming gallantry and generosity. As she was passing through Cheese-lane she met a young man, who, as he was approaching her, stooped to pick up something. This scheme to excite her curiosity succeeded; and while she was watching him attentively, he seized the opportunity to address her. "Lor!" he exclaimed, holding up the discovered article to the light, "it is a wedding ring! Here," said he to the young woman, "what will you give me for it?" "Nothing," was the instant reply. "Well," answered he, "you must give me a kiss for it; or, if you won't, at least you will let me give you one." She blushed and hesitated. The offer was generous; besides, it was something towards housekeeping; and the poet had said—

What's in a kiss? Do not moralists say
'Tis the pure pledge of friendship to men?

So there can be no harm. No! No! poets and moralists must be right; and nothing but "pure friendship" could be intended. She consented. The kiss was given; the ring was accepted; and she walked joyfully home. All dreams, however, of the kindness of the young man and the favourableness of the omen were next day dissipated. The ring was solid—brass; and the sweet embrace of the previous evening had been bought too dearly. Five shillings had been taken, in "pure friendship," from her pocket by the young man as a keepsake.—*Bristol Mercury.*

THE STANDON-BRIDGE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The investigation into the cause of the accident at Standon-bridge, lying between Whitmore and Stafford, on the North-Western Railway—where, on the 6th instant, an engine-driver was killed by the express train running into the *Velocipede*—was resumed on Wednesday. But as Price, the stoker of the express train, had not recovered, and could only give a portion of his evidence, the inquiry was again adjourned.

JENNY LIND.—Extract of a letter from the Hague:—"This fair songstress, with her *cara sposa*, has been sojourning at the pretty watering-place of Scheveningen, on the Dutch coast, within a couple of miles of this place. She has much improved in health from sea-bathing, and both will proceed immediately to Gottenburgh."

LITERATURE.

Memoirs of the Lives of Robert Haldane, of Airthrey, and of his brother, James Alexander Haldane. By ALEXANDER HALDANE, Esq., of the Inner Temple. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster-row.

No one who has taken an interest in the religious history of this country, and of Scotland especially, during the last fifty years, can be unfamiliar with the names of Robert and James Haldane. The memoirs of their honourable and useful lives now given to the world meet the hope of a large multitude of Christians of every name, that some permanent record of the incidents and results of their remarkable career would be provided for the contemplation of those who were not the contemporaries of their active life, but who know some of the traditions of that time—and, also, as a means of preserving to other generations the images of men who can never be altogether overlooked in the ecclesiastical history of this country, and who ought always to hold an honoured place in the religious biography, whence the Church draws the facts and examples by which zeal is awakened, and energy sustained in her cause. This volume is one for which we feel grateful to the son and nephew who has so affectionately performed the biographer's task: we have read it with interest and emotion, and we can scarcely conceive its being perused by any thoughtful and earnest mind without considerable profit. At the same time, while admitting the men portrayed, and the sincerity and ability of the author of the volume, we cannot honestly conceal our opinion that the former are somewhat flatteringly and eulogistically described—as if it were necessary to maintain their infallibility, their freedom from any incorrect opinion, mistaken judgment, or inappropriate conduct,—and that the author has displayed no little want of discrimination and catholic feeling in dealing with certain persons and events contemporaneous with his father's and uncle's career. On that head, however, we shall have something more specific to say presently.

The Haldanes were of an ancient and nobly-related Scottish family; they inherited large wealth, and enjoyed every advantage of social position, and good education; and were possessed of minds of no common strength and acuteness. Early in life they entered the royal navy, under the auspices of their celebrated uncle, Admiral Lord Duncan; and each was distinguished by courageous, generous, manly qualities, which promised well for their future, had they adhered to the naval profession. By a series of remarkable circumstances, the brothers were alike led to abandon the sea; and both, by a way noticeably different in each case, came to the fullest recognition of the Gospel truth, and evidenced the possession of spiritual life. The profound convictions and intense earnestness they both manifested, led to the consecration of their abilities and property to the dissemination of truth, and the spread of the kingdom of Christ; and never was that life-labour lost sight of, until they entered, each in a fine old age, into their rest.

Robert Haldane, the "Laird of Airthrey," "served his generation" both by originating and supporting several most important agencies for evangelical purposes; and by the publication of numerous works, of which the best known and most useful are his "Evidences and Authority of Divine Revelation," and his "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans." Differing, as we do, from the doctrinal system of Robert Haldane, and inclining to think that much contained in his works is positively injurious, we are yet able to join in the commendation of Dr. Pye Smith, on another occasion:—"There are few persons who are more addicted to cool reasoning. . . . His habits of mind are distinguished by the demand and scrutiny of sufficient evidence upon every subject." But the characteristic of this eminently pious man was the devotion and generosity, almost unequalled, with which he put in operation various movements for the evangelisation of Scotland. He had for his associates, his brother James, Mr. Aikman, Mr. Greville Ewing, Dr. Innes, and others, in connexion with whom preaching tours from the Shetland Isles to the southernmost parts of the land were arranged,—the cold, gloomy reign of "Moderatism" in the Establishment was broken, the people everywhere excited to the hearing of the gospel, large places of worship built, and upwards of 300 students—in the course of ten years only—prepared for a ministry of a more scriptural order than that then found in the pulpits of the National Church;—and all this at the expense of Robert Haldane alone. At a later period, some of these movements took a direction little anticipated by their originators, and became the sources of uneasiness and separation amongst those concerned in them. From some of their early coadjutors the Haldanes became estranged, by changing their views on the subject of Baptism; but whatever disappointments and failures were encountered, it cannot be denied that

these labours changed the state of religious society, and gave considerable impetus to the cause of Voluntaryism in Scotland. Another grand idea of Robert Haldane's was a project for the introduction of the Gospel into India; and to promote it, he sold his paternal estate of Airthrey—not fanatically, but rationally. Such, however, were the circumstances of the times, that this project was doomed to be unsuccessful, and was never practically entered on. Yet another wonderful work was brought about principally through his agency at Geneva, where he was providentially led to reside. Arianism and Infidelity had then their chosen home in the city of Calvin; Haldane laboured against the most discouraging oppositions until a great revival of religion took place, the results of which can never be known;—as will be confessed when it is added, that amongst the students who owed to him their conversion and commencement of the religious life are Dr. Merle D'Aubigne, the French pastor, M. Monod, and others who have become eminent in the service of Christian truth. M. Gaussen, who knew Mr. Haldane and his labours at Geneva, says—"The Evangelical work at Geneva was the child of Haldane; the work of grace of Vaud, the daughter of that at Geneva; and, still later, the work in France, to a great extent, the child of that of Geneva and of Vaud. To Robert Haldane was given the grace to accomplish a work, of which the revelation of the last day only will show the extent."

James Alexander Haldane, so soon as he attained to the faith and feeling of a Christian, entered on a course of missionary labours, which he prosecuted with singular success throughout the length and breadth of Scotland. Great perspicuity, strength of will, dauntless courage, and a forcible natural eloquence, combined to fit him remarkably for such a work, in such an age; and innumerable are those to whom the noble figure and penetrating voice of "Captain Haldane," and the truths he so earnestly and persuasively taught, in the out-door preaching of the Gospel, are the most interesting and precious memories of the heart. When his brother commenced the foundation of "Tabernacles" in the cities and large towns of Scotland, in imitation of those of Whitfield, James Haldane was chosen as the pastor of the first church so gathered in Leith Walk, Edinburgh. There he continued to labour till his death in February of last year. Dr. Lindsay Alexander has so sympathetically and admirably described the man and his mission, that we are glad to make the following extract from the funeral sermon preached on Mr. J. Haldane's decease:—

"Of all the influences which have been operating upon our people during the half-century just closed, none, perhaps, has been more powerful and extensive in all its bearings than that which commenced when God touched the heart of James Haldane with evangelic fire, and sent him from secular occupations to the streets and highways of his native country, to proclaim to his fellow-men 'the unsearchable riches of Christ.' It needed such a man to accomplish such a work as he had to undertake. Men educated in the retirement of colleges,—men of timid, sensitive, or delicate tastes and temperament,—men infirm in purpose or hesitating in action, would have been bent and scattered before the storm which interest and prejudice, and the old hatred of the human heart to all that is earnest in religious life, everywhere stirred-up against the itinerant preachers. It needed a man who had been trained amid scenes of danger and of strife, and whose spirit was accustomed to rise with opposition, to encounter and brave the tempest. Such a man was found in Mr. James Haldane. The habits he had acquired at sea, in battling with the elements and with the untamed energy of rude and fearless men, stood him in good stead when called to contend for liberty of speech and worship, in opposition to the bigoted and tyrannical measures of those who would fain have swallowed up alive the authors of the new system. He was not a man to quail before priestly intolerance or magisterial frowns. Dignified in manner, commanding in speech, fearless in courage, unhesitating in action, he everywhere met the rising storm with the boldness of a British sailor and the courtesy of a British gentleman, as well as with the uprightness and the offensiveness of a true Christian. To the brethren who were associated with him, he was a pillar of strength in the hour of trial; while, upon those who sought to put down their efforts by force or ridicule, it is hard to say whether the manly dignity of his bearing or the blameless purity of his conduct produced the more powerful effect in paralyzing their opposition, when he did not succeed in winning their applause."

We have not pretended to trace the course of these excellent brothers—we refer our readers to the volume itself, as one which they ought to know, and which is full of interesting incident and anecdote. There is not much of the inward history of the Haldanes to be found in these memoirs; but they were so emphatically men of action, that the probability is, that there exists no further material for a picture of their mental and spiritual history, than is contained in the numerous works they published in the course of their long and laborious career. Many noteworthy figures pass and repass us in these pages—themselves full of interest, and also, by their relations to the Haldanes, increasing that of the memoir. Such are—Simeon, of Cambridge; Rowland Hill; Cowie, of Huntly—"the Whitfield of the North;" Andrew Fuller; and not a few eminent laymen of the time.

In reading the results of some of the labours of the Haldanes, several warning lessons have been

forcibly impressed on us. Amongst others, this is prominent—That it is dangerous and destructive to Christian communities, when their activities are derived from and directed by an external power—when sustenance is supplied from without, when personal property exists in chapels and institutions for promoting religion, and when ecclesiastical arrangements are dependent on a leading man and his associates. It is admitted by the biographer, although in a tone almost of complaint, that the Haldanes did not succeed in organizing a Church-polity for the congregations they gathered;—on the system of the Haldanes, a polity was simply impossible, and the attempts at it deserved to be failures. The unsatisfactory issues of many of their plans and efforts were fated by their own want of fundamental principles for their guidance, by the absence of clear views as Voluntaries, and by their too much aiming at the impression of their individuality, and at a personal control. On this, and other points, their line of conduct and its consequences is profitably suggestive to those who discriminatingly and reflectively regard it.

We have now to refer, in conclusion, to some objectionable statements made by Mr. Alexander Haldane in the course of his volume. First and foremost are certain misstatements respecting the conduct, at a particular period, of the Rev. Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, with reference to the payment of the Annuity-tax—an impost by which the incomes of the Established clergy of Edinburgh are in great part raised. These passages have called forth a pamphlet in reply from Dr. Brown: and, without entering into the subject-matter of the dispute, we are bound to say that on this head Mr. Haldane is shown to be an exceedingly ill-informed or prejudiced historian. Dr. Brown will stand vindicated and approved by every candid person who examines both sides of the matter. We have further to object to the reckless manner in which Mr. Alexander Haldane deals with great reputations, which he is apparently willing to sacrifice to the fame and infallibility of his uncle. Thus, he says of Dr. Pye Smith, that "his views of the sacred canon were always cloudy,"—and that, on the subject of Inspiration, "he was tempted to abandon the citadel to the enemies of the Bible." Of Moses Stuart he says, that his uncle pointed out "great and fundamental errors"—"yet there was a time when even evangelical divines, attracted by the appearance of critical research, had been induced to recommend his writings." Again, of Professor Tholuck he says, that "his views as to the supreme authority of the Scriptures were lamentably deficient, and that 'his writings abound with false doctrines and startling theology.'" To make good the assault on Dr. Pye Smith, Mr. Haldane does not scruple to quote some sentences from Dr. Carson, which, we think, every impartial reader, having a Christian spirit, will agree with us, are simply coarse and violent invective. Suppose, now, we imitated Mr. Haldane's example, and wrote—"The theological views of Robert Haldane were marked by a singular narrow-mindedness, and were, undoubtedly, both unscriptural and unphilosophical;" or that "Mr. Alexander Haldane's memoir is eminently a prejudiced affair—his prejudices being equally strong and constant in favour of his relatives, and against all persons who neither flattered them nor adopted their peculiar views." These sentences would be only sweeping assertions, utterly worthless, because unsustained by proofs—and yet there is a substratum of truth in them, quite as much as in his own bald and dogmatic pronouncements. More modesty and charity would have improved his manner, and saved him from the wholly false representations, or rather insinuations, which we can prove that some of the passages we have quoted, and many others, contain.

The Night Side of Nature; or, Ghosts and Ghost Seers. By CATHERINE CROWE, Authoress of "Susan Hopley," &c. 2 vols. (Railway Library.) London: G. Routledge and Co., Farringdon-street.

PERHAPS the major part of the reading community has seen or heard something of this remarkable book; and, although not very pleasant to the feelings of the purchasers of the original costly edition, it will be a rare satisfaction to multitudes to see this cheap and unusually good reprint in Mr. Routledge's "Railway Library." We need hardly say, at this date, that Mrs. Crowe's object is to start and assist inquiry into the nature of several classes of most interesting phenomena, which have been considered, until recently, beneath the dignity of scientific investigation. A belief in spiritual appearances, and the truthfulness of perceptions often spoken of as "warnings" and "presentiments," has certainly gained ground lately—although on evidence, and in a spirit, the very reverse of such as marks the superstitious creed of the ignorant and vulgar. The phenomena of Mesmerism and Electro-biology (so called), have thrown new light on this class of facts; and, still more, have furnished unquestionable proof of the extraordinary and mysterious power of will with

"Remarks on Certain Statements by Alexander Haldane Esq., in his 'Memoirs of Robert and James A. Haldane.'" By JOHN BROWN, D.D., of Edinburgh. London: Hamilton and Co., Paternoster-row.

which the human being is endowed, although so much unconscious of its latent capacities. The Germans have been accustomed for some time to turn their attention to this daily widening subject; and a great deal of hard fact and valuable independent thought has been accumulated by them. Sound divines and calm philosophers alike manifest this attention, and speak with credence. Even such men as the orthodox Olshausen, and the learned Tholuck are amongst them. We read, a few years ago, Dr. Ennemoser's "History of Magic"—lent and commended to us by an eminent literary man, not disposed to mysticism, and incapable of credulity—which revolutionized our own habits of thought on these matters, and has prepared us for the believing reception of "more things than" as yet "are found in our philosophy." Schubert's more celebrated work is unknown to us. Mrs. Crowe confessedly owes much to these and to other German writers; but her individual merits are entitled to respectful and earnest commendation. There is a religious spirit about her work which we like,—others may call it superstition and credulous folly, but Mrs. Crowe and we care not,—and there is a purpose to use the results of the inquiry for a high religious end, which must command approval, even if, as is the case with ourselves, their direct value for that end seems more than doubtful.—We shall venture then to commend this book to our readers;—with a caution to ladies not to read it alone at night—for it is really a book to play very tyrannical tricks with the imagination,—and, still further, especially debarring the young from access to it, as a work which could only terrify and perplex them, owing to their want of experience and general information sufficient for the rational consideration of its contents.

After Thoughts; or, Reflections on the recent Election for the Borough of Evesham; its virtues, its immoralities, and its results. By HENRY N. BARNETT. London: A. Hall and Co., Paternoster-row.

Now that the labour and excitement of the general election are past, there is time for reflection before the meeting of Parliament, which may be profitably used by such constituencies as have failed to give effect to the popular will, by the return of candidates of advanced opinions, in the investigation of the principal sources, in their several cases, of the disappointment and defeat they have had to endure. Earnest men in various boroughs have laboured unceasingly, wisely, hopefully, and with every apparent prospect of success, for the return of Radical and Anti-state-church representatives; and at the last hour they have been beaten by scandalous combinations, or by the most immoral influences. Now, the "after thoughts" of such men are not exactly agreeable, but they may be made exceedingly useful; and to all such we can heartily commend Mr. Barnett's company—who, if his remarks are primarily of local interest, seems to have had experiences in electioneering into which a considerable number of good and true men can just now very sympathetically enter, and to have gained from them a practical wisdom which may be of service to others also. The manly spirit, fullness of conviction, scorn of mean trickery, and devotion to the great popular cause, which are here displayed, in reflections, counsels, and rebukes, expressed in the most forcible and telling manner, entitle the pamphlet to a general as well as local circulation.

A Grammar of the Hungarian Language, with appropriate Exercises, a copious Vocabulary, and Specimens of Hungarian Poetry. By SIGISMUND WEKKE, late Aide-de-Camp to Kossuth. London: Trelawny Saunders, 6, Charing Cross.

M. WEKKE has employed some of the hours of his exile in this country in the preparation of this Grammar of his native tongue,—believing that the nation, which has so hospitably received him and his co-patriots, will accept with pleasure the first English work on the Magyar language. "The Magyar tongue is the key to the heart of the Magyar people," says he; and therefore he has not confined himself to an exposition of the structure and principles of the language, but has added familiar dialogues, and specimens of the later popular poetry of Hungary—accompanied by English translations from the hand of Mr. J. E. Taylor, Mr. F. W. Newman, and others—with a view to the representation of the characteristics of the people who speak the only Eastern idiom (the Turkish excepted) in Europe. No one will be surprised when we say this work has afforded us our first study of Hungarian; but, perhaps, for that very reason there is more worth in our testimony, that it is a very intelligible book, and has interested us much. Those who are devoted to the study of languages will be likely to value it highly; and there is a large class besides—those who sympathize with the oppressed Magyar, and admire the originality and fervour of his nature—to whom it will be an attractive and welcome book.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Discourse on the Greatness of the Christian Ministry. Leicester: J. Burton.
Michaud's History of the Crusades. Geo. Routledge and Co.
Divine Communion. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.
Erastus; or, how the Church was made. A. Cockshaw.
Christianity in its homely aspects. Jos. Masters.
Speech of Viscount Jocelyn, M.P., on the case of the Amerees of Upper Scinde. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Hengstenberg on the Revelation of St. John. T. and J. Clark.
Dod's Parliamentary Companion.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE ARTIST.—Art is not a term designed to express any particular mode of external activity, but simply to characterise, *throughout the whole range of human production*, that performance which obeys a purely ideal end, or represents a conception of beauty in the performer's soul. Whatever work of man does not come under this definition, whether it be painting, or poetry, or sculpture, falls without the sphere of art. It may be a work of surpassing cleverness, it may greatly excel the work of every other man in the same walk, but it is not a work of art. It is at best an unsurpassed copy of nature, and always remains inferior to the original. Zeuxis may paint natural effects better than Appelles. He may give you such miraculous distances, and so embathe his foliage with the tender freshness of the dawn, that you would swear he knew the very heart of Nature, and could utter all her secrets at will. But all this only leaves Zeuxis a painter. It by no means makes him an artist. For take away a certain effect from Nature, and you leave him powerless. To be a first-rate painter one must be a faithful copyist of Nature, as to be a first-rate poet one must be a faithful copyist of the human heart. But to be an artist in either sphere is to do something more than copy. It is to make poetry and painting serve ideas, or express a beauty above Nature and beyond the range of our private affections. Zeuxis, accordingly, has been a zealous student or copyist of Nature. He has watched her more wistfully than the spider watches the fly. In the voluminous note-book of his memory, he has recorded all her shifting phantasmagoria, and is quite sure that he shall one day seize her with a grasp that all men shall deem immortal. But the artist avoids all this fidget. He loves and enjoys Nature, but with no sinister design. He enters the chambers of the morning for a present refreshment, and with no view to the scraps he may carry home in his wallet. He watches the lingering glance of the god of day, because it evokes a mystic rapture in his soul which no other natural symbol can; but he has not the remotest intention of reporting the transaction in the newspapers. He may, of course, be, as to his specific intellectual activity, a painter or a poet, and in either capacity will use these fruits of his observation with admirable advantage. All I wish to say is, that so far as he is also artist, the inspiration of his activity will come from within and not from without—will date exclusively from a supersensual idea—and not from the most gorgeous landscape the sun ever lighted.—*Lectures and Miscellanies, by Henry James.*

TO KEEP YOUNG.—No surer destroyer of youth, of youth's privileges, and powers, and delights, than the spirit to the empire of ill-temper and selfishness. We should all be cautious, as we advance in life, of allowing occasional sorrowful experience to overshadow our perception of the preponderance of good.—Faith in good is at once its own rectitude and reward. To believe good and to do good, truly and trustfully, is the healthiest of humanity's condition. To take events cheerfully, and to promote the happiness of others, is the way to ensure an enduring spring of existence. Content and kindness are the soft vernal showers and fostering sunny warmth that keep a man's nature and being fresh and green. "Lord, keep my existence fresh and green," would be no less wise a prayer than the one so beautifully recorded respecting a man's memory. If we would leave a gracious memory behind us, there is no way better to secure it than by living graciously. A cheerful and benign temper, that buds forth pleasant blossoms, and bears sweet fruit for those who live within its influence, is sure to produce an undying growth of green remembrances, that shall flourish immortally after the present stock is decayed and gone.—*Mrs. Cowden Clarke.*

EQUALITY OF THE SEXES.—As we have thus far touched upon the question of woman's position in society, perhaps our readers will allow us to conclude with a fable, under which we fancy we can discern a lurking moral. The legend says—we will not be so impertinent to our learned readers, or so ill-bred to our unlearned readers, as to say in what ancient author it is, or is not, to be found—but the legend says, that once on a time, Selene complained to Zeus of the gross partiality which had allotted to her orb a light so much fainter than that of the god of day, and even that faint splendour ceasing and waning according to her relation to him. This inequality was a relic of chaos and barbarism, unworthy of an enlightened age. She spoke so eloquently of lunar rights and solar usurpations, solar arrogance and lunar degradation, that Zeus at length—*olli subridens*, as Maro hath it—with a lurking satire in his smile, nodded assent. The next day the new moon appeared, not as a timid, delicate crescent, but as a second sun, as bright, bold, and fiery as the god of day himself. When the first oddity of having two suns instead of one diminished, the difference was not much noticed; but as the month rolled on, and the cool summer nights were changed into burning summer days, by this novel development of moonshine, all the world was worked up to a pitch of wonderment. How astonishing! How wonderful! How delightful! said everybody. One or two ventured to add—How disagreeable! And, as the novelty wore off, it was disagreeable. Poets began to mourn for the loss of their ancient fountain of inspiration. Lovers no longer rambled together in the moonlight—they might as well walk out at noon-day. Sailors mistook the tides, and shepherds lost count in their calendars, because it was always full moon. Philosophers grumbled at being disappointed of a predicted eclipse. Physicians and

policemen thought these daylight nights a great improvement; but everyone else soon voted them a bore. The plants began to wither under the unnatural excitement; the nightingale took to singing by day, and going to sleep at night, like other sensible birds. One or two temples were consecrated "To the New Luminary," but the old temples of Selene were all deserted, and no offerings laid on her altars. It was a great relief when at the month's end the moon rose and set by day, and in the cool dark night men looked at the far-off stars, and thought of what moonlight used to be. At length Selene saw her mistake, and acknowledged that in her short-sighted ambition to share the empire of her brother, she had lost a fairer and sweeter one of her own. Zeus again heard her petitions, and from that time, over the weary toils and anxious busy cares of life, the orb of day reigns supreme, and his sister only appears at times as a pale, graceful crescent at his side; but when the time comes of rest, and of family gatherings, and of gentle, soothing converse, and of heavenward musings, and of solemn, tearful, or prayerful vigils, and of fairy dreams, and healing alibers, Selene shares the empire of night with the everlasting stars.—*British Quarterly Review.*

FATTENING YOUNG LADIES IN TUNIS.—A girl, after she is betrothed, is cooped up in a small room, with shackles of gold and silver upon her ancles and wrists. If she is to be married to a man who has discharged, despatched, or lost a former wife, the shackles which the former wife wore are put upon the new bride's limbs, and she is fed till they are filled up to the proper thickness. The food used for this custom, worthy of barbarians, is a seed called *drough*, which is of an extraordinary fattening quality. With this seed, and their national dish, *cuscusoo*, the bride is literally crammed, and many actually die under the spoon.—*Colonel Keating's Travels in Europe and Asia.*

NATURE'S METHOD OF CURE.—The use of purgatives, of leeches, and the lancet, is, perhaps, not so general and manifest in general practice as it was some years since; but they are still employed much more frequently and liberally in chronic complaints than is necessary or safe. Too many practitioners forget that nature commonly resorts to the mildest and most soothing means, and that by such bland means the most signal advantages are most surely gained. Her mode of operation is uniformly not to pull down, but to build up; and the means which she employs are those which secure to the patient simultaneously an increase of strength, comfort, and health. This should ever be our aim; and it is of immense importance that the public should be impressed with the fact, that generally whatever plan of management weakens the patient, and increases his discomfort and pain, is certainly not only inappropriate and ineffectual, but positively injurious, and often permanently so.—*Dr. Graham's Modern Domestic Medicine.*

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.—Napoleon Bonaparte was the second son of Charles Marie Bonaparte. He married—first, Josephine, by whom he had no issue—second, Marie-Louise of Austria, whose only child, the Duke de Reichstadt, died in 1832, at Vienna, when the right line of the imperial family became extinct. Napoleon had four brothers—Joseph (his elder), Lucien, Louis, and Jerome; and three sisters—Eliza, Pauline, and Caroline. Joseph, king of Spain, left two daughters—Zenaide and Charlotte, but no sons. Lucien, Prince of Canino, had no less than eleven children (five sons and six daughters), of whom there are still living, Charles Napoleon, Prince of Canino (who married his cousin Zenaide, daughter and heiress of Joseph, by whom he has ten children), Louis Lucien, Pierre Napoleon, Antoine, Charlotte (married to Prince Gabrielli), Christine (married to Lord Dudley Stuart), Letitia (married to Mr. Thomas Wyse), Alexandrine (married to Count Valentini), Constance (now a nun), and Jeanne (married to the Marquis Honorati). Louis, King of Holland, who married Queen Hortense, had three sons, Napoleon, Napoleon Louis, and Louis Napoleon (the only survivor, and now President of the French Republic). Jerome, King of Westphalia, had two sons, Jerome Napoleon, and Napoleon; and one daughter, Mathilde, now Princess Demidoff. Of the sisters of Napoleon, Eliza married Prince Felix Bacchiocchi, and left one daughter (now married to Count Camerata); Pauline left no children; Caroline married Murat, King of Naples, and became the mother of the present Lucien Charles Murat, of Letitia (married to Count Pepoli), and of Louise (married to Count Raspino). This is the entire Bonaparte family. Of the brothers and sisters of the Emperor, only Jerome now remains. Of the second generation—his nephews and nieces—there are 14; and of the third generation there is a still more considerable number. As will be seen from the foregoing programme, Louis Napoleon is not the head of his family by order of nature. By right of primogeniture all the descendants of Lucien would take precedence of the heirs of Louis; but, as is well known, Lucien was in disgrace when his imperious brother had the order of succession to the Empire fixed—and he and his descendants were excluded. How far this law founded on a whim, is binding in such a state of things as the present, is a question which the partisans of the family are beginning to ask themselves. Louis Napoleon is the only remaining male member of the families entitled by the laws of the Empire (28 Floreal an. xii. and 6 Frimaire, an. xiii.) to the succession. The Prince of Canino, the real head of the house, has declared his intention of returning to France and entering the Chamber. The other Princes of the family, who are at present prominently before the public, are—Pierre, brother to Prince Canino; Napoleon, son of Jerome, late ambassador at Madrid; and Lucien Murat.

THE "STAFF" THAT HELPS THE "TIMES" ALONG.—The present management of the *Times*—and in all that follows we speak wholly from hearsay, so let "it be said" be constantly interpolated—is vested in "young Delaine," son of that "old Delaine" who left the *Times* years ago, under the auspices of Gladstone and Company, to set the *Chronicle* on its legs again, it having fallen upon its face, in spite of its support of the New Poor-law! What is the precise function of Mr. Mowbray Morris, a gentlemanly man of dignified demeanour, who passes in politico-social circles as the editor of the *Times*, who silenced the badgering Cobden when examined before the Newspaper Stamp Committee, who came east from the West Indian Isles afar, who has eaten his terms in the Temple, and written letters to the great journal that now he is said to edit—by what name shall he be rightly called? Who can tell? Tyas, chief of the reporters, a cheery old gentleman of seventy, great in Greek, wooden-spoon at Cambridge, slayer of Lord Brougham's "Demosthenes," editor of the *Evening Mail*—Tyas (they say) has seen election scenes in his day, has known what it is to fall suddenly sick, and walk, like Waggott or Achilles, silent by the shore of the many-sounding sea. Let not Macdonald, the North Briton, principal "outsider," who reports all dinners and excursions, in whose numbers the Crystal Palace lives one day more, who has received a precious autograph of thanks from the Prince Consort himself—let not Macdonald go without his fame; or Dr. Richardson, the man-of-all-work; or Mr. Thornton, writer of the Summary—*fortisque Gyas, fortisque Cloanthus!* Shades of Paul and Virginia! watch tenderly over young Bailey in yonder sunny vale: why did he leave us?—he whose sonorous sentence was like the trumpet's blast, the clear music of Virgil ever deftly interposed the while; Peroseshah and Gujerat were fought again in his leader; but *laudari a laudato viro* was too much for Earl Grey, and young Bailey is now Secretary at the Mauritius. Meagher, Paris correspondent, was once Paymaster of the Spanish Legion, and now is paid instead of paying. Better is "own correspondence" at Berlin, O Fillingmore, than many translations of "Faust." Not to the pleasant Mauritius, had Gray his will, but some dreary spot of torture, wouldst thou be sent, O Bob Lowe, whose hair is white as the Australian fleece, thou loudly dost demand shall be preserved; once thou didst plead causes in Australia, now thou pleadest the Australian cause in England; than thee no sincerer writer has the leading journal. Why did not Oxford let thee profess to it political economy? Great is the voice of Ward on sanitary matters. When he speaks in anger, the sewers urge their liquid filth more swiftly to the Thames, the Board of Health turns unwell; and he writes in the *Quarterly Review*. When Oxenford enters his private box—he that wrote "A Day Well Spent," who expounded Dante and Rousseau, Rabelais and Plato, in the *Foreign Review*, the translator of many things from the German—then the manager trembles. Were there but two people in the pit, Thalia and Melpomene would exert themselves; for he writes the notices in the *Times*. The critic of critics, of pure Caucasian blood, Samuel Phillips, found favour in the eyes of the Duke of Sussex, had not semi-Catholicism infected him in Germany. Dickens, Tennyson, Carlyle, have heard, unresponsive, their doom pronounced by him; but he had better have left Thackeray alone. Palmerston has fallen; worse than the possible broadsides of the British fleet at Athens was the bombardment of Palmerston by the *Times*. Who was the engineer-in-chief? Henry Reeve, the translator of De Toqueville, clerk to the Privy Council? Did Lord Lansdowne once reprove him for anonymous battery of a Majesty's Minister? A greater is still to come. Barnes is gone, and the Captain; young Bailey plies his quill at the Mauritius; who alone is worthy to be named their successor—that had once a cure of fifty village souls, and numbers now his audience by the hundred thousand, who rules in the *Christian Remembrancer*, who does not, like the old Jove, spare his bolts lest he should have none left—whose blended smile and frown dark-gladden the world of clubs—whose thunder is mixed with laughter? It is the Rev. Thomas Mosley, of Guildford-street, near the Foundling Hospital.—*Critic.*

THE FREE LIBRARY, MANCHESTER.—A poll was taken on Friday at Manchester, on the subject of a half-penny rate to maintain the Free Library recently established by subscription, in emulation of the Salford Library in Peel Park. By the close of the poll at four o'clock, 4,002 burgesses had recorded their votes, 3,962 affirming the rate, and only 40 opposing it. £12,000 has been subscribed by the people of Manchester, wherewith they have purchased a good substantial building, and filled it with two libraries—one a library of reference, containing 16,000 volumes; and the other a free lending library of 5,000 volumes. The greater part of the money was subscribed by the rich, but the interest of the working classes was manifested by £800 of the amount being raised by them, in small subscriptions, nearly 20,000 in number.

CHEAP COALS FOR THE WINTER.—The rivalry between the steam-vessels on the Thames and the railways is likely to secure cheap coals for the poor of London during the ensuing winter. The days of monopoly in coals, like the days of monopoly in most other necessities of life, are happily nearly over in this country. Men of science who have inquired into the subject assure us, also, that the coal-fields of Great Britain are yet incalculable in point of extent.

CLEANINGS.

NEVER DISPAIR.—A couple were married at King's Office on Tuesday last, who had "wooded" for 37 years!

FAMILY LIKENESS.—Uncle Bonaparte believed in destiny. Nephew believes in fate. —*Funck.*

FATHER MATHEW, the Apostle of Temperance, is restored to perfect health.

Since November last there have been coined at the Mint, 3,500,000 sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

A child has been suffocated at Baldock, Herts, its mother having given it a piece of current darning which stuck in its throat.

The foot-rot amongst sheep has appeared very extensively in Somersetshire.

Oatle disease is very prevalent in the county of Limerick. One gentleman has lost 40 and another 60.

The flax harvest gives gratifying promise of being this year all that the farmer or the manufacturer could desire—early, abundant, and much beyond an average quality.

The construction of the proposed new wet and floating docks at Milford Haven will cost the sum of £100,000.

The Isle of Wight is full of company. It was scarcely ever known to have been so crowded as at present. At Ryde the Duchess of Gloucester has been staying, and the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge are stopping at the present time.

Return tickets are to be issued from Australia, to passengers proceeding to that colony by a screw steamer from Liverpool. This is the longest journey on record for which a return ticket is available.

An enormous specimen of the tortoise has arrived at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. It weighs upwards of 700 lbs., and carries with ease two grown-up persons on its back. It is said to be several hundred years old.

It is reported that the Roman Catholics of the district, naturally indignant at the destruction of their unostentatious places of worship in Stockport, are contemplating the erection of a magnificent cathedral for the followers of their faith.

A ROYAL TRACHER.—It may not be generally known that our beloved sovereign has, at Windsor, a Sabbath and a day class of children, belonging to the domestics, to which she unremotely attends when the court is there. —*London Paper.*

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—Since the liquor law was adopted in Maine, "cocktails" have to appear in disguise. Mint juleps are bought at the "druggist's" under the head of "vegetable tonics," while cherry cobbblers are only known as "inspired cordwainers."

SENTIMENTALISM WELL SERVED.—A delicate young lady who was fond of lamb, took occasion often to reproach the butcher for killing such an innocent animal. She was surprised one morning, after ordering a hind-quarter, to find a live lamb sent to her, with orders to cut off what she wanted and send the animal home.

FIRMS, this summer, being so abundant, many cruel practices are used to get rid of them. The most merciful way is to set a basin or mug of sweetened water, adding a small portion of rum. Numbers would be trapped that way, and they would not be tormented for hours as they are with a substance resembling birdlime.

THE MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.—No man ever knows when, where, or whom he'll marry. Its all nonsense planning and speculating about it. You might as well look out for a soft spot to fall on in a steeples chase. You come smash down in the very middle of your speculation. —*Dublin University Magazine.*

There is a place in New Hampshire where they never have any old maids. When a girl reaches the age of 20, and is still on the ladder of expectation, the young fellows club together, and draw lots for her. Those who escape pay a bonus to the one who gets her.

An American clergyman, in one of his sermons, exclaimed—"Eternity! why, you don't know the meaning of that word, nor I neither, hardly. It's for ever and ever, and five or six everlastings a-top of that. You might place a row of figures from here to sunset, and cipher them all up, and it wouldn't begin to tell how many ages long eternity is. Why, my friends, after millions and trillions of years had rolled away in eternity, it would be a hundred thousand years to break-fast time."

The American Bishop Jones, at the late New Jersey Methodist Conference, administered a severe rebuke to the practice of young clergymen smoking cigars about the streets, and especially in the vestibule of the church! "Suppose," said the Bishop, "a painter were to draw Paul, Apollon, and Cephalus, with cigars in their mouths: you would say at once that an enemy had done it."

"UP BOYS AND AT 'EM."—It was mooted whether the action to be imparted to his statue should not represent the moment when his cry "Up boys and at 'em!" roused his troops to their last irresistible and victorious charge. "Up boys and at 'em!" replied the Duke, "I never could have said any such thing. I remember very well that I caused them to lie down for shelter behind a rising ground, and by that means saved many of their lives; but 'Up boys and at 'em!' is all nonsense." —*Jordan's Autobiography.*

RETURNING JUDICIAL ADVICE.—A Highland Donald was tried for a capital offence, and had a rather narrow escape; but the jury found him "not guilty." Whereupon the judge, in discharging, thought fit to admonish him. "Prisoner! Before you leave the bar, let me give you a piece of advice. You have got off this time, but if ever you come before me again, I'll be caution (surety) you'll be hanged." "Thank you, my lord," answered Donald, "thank you for your good advice, and as I'm an upgrateful, I beg to give your lordship a piece of advice in return. Never be caution for any body; for the cautioner has often to pay the penalty!"

THE SOAP PLANT.—It appears that the soap plant grows all over California. The leaves make their appearance about the middle of November, or about six weeks after the rainy season has fully set in; the plants

never grow more than a foot high; and the leaves and stock drop entirely off in May, though the bulbs remain in the ground all the summer without decaying. It is used to wash with in all parts of the country, and, by those who know its virtues, it is preferred to the best of soap. The method of using it is merely to strip off the husk, dip the clothes into the water, and rub the bulb on them. It makes a thick lather, and smells not unlike brown soap. The botanical name of the plant is "Phalangium pomaridianum."

During the Herefordshire election, one of the county magistrates had foolishly exasperated the populace of Ross by some expressions in Hereford. In the course of the riotous proceedings which prevented the regular conclusion of the poll, they laid violent hands on their calmest, hurried him to the third story of one of the highest houses in the town, threw open the window, and there held him suspended by the hinder part of his pantaloons, with his head downwards, till he shouted, "Free-trade for ever!"

In reference to our recent remarks on the habit of American publishers of issuing English works with new names, the *Scottish Press* says:—"We may add to this a fact which came under our notice a few weeks ago: A clever tale, written by an Edinburgh gentleman, was published in successive numbers of *Tait's Magazine* last year, under the title of 'Craigmillar Castle'; it is now published in America as 'The Lost Will,' a novel, by Mrs. Gore!"

PORTUGAL TIZ FOR TAZ.—Some traveller has scratched the well-known lines of Shenstone on a pane of glass in one of the windows of the New Passage inn, on the bank of the Severn:—

"Where'er has travelled life's dull round,
What'er his stages may have been,
Will sign to think he oft has found
His warmest welcome at an inn."

Another traveller, with, perhaps, less poetry, but more truth, has appended the following:—

"You'll find your welcome at an inn
Will much depend upon your size;
For little welcome will you find,
Unless your pockets be well tied."

THE DEAN AND THE COW.—Grisdale, curate of Merrington, who was very poor, and had a numerous family, lost his only cow. Mr. Surtees determined to raise a subscription for another cow; and waited on the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (the late Earl Cornwallis), then Dean of Durham, and owner of the Great Tithes of Merrington, to ask what he would give. "Give," said his lordship, "why, a cow, to be sure. Go, Mr. Surtees, to Woodfield, my steward, and tell him to give you as much money as will buy the best cow you can find." Mr. Surtees, who had not expected above a five-pound note at most, exclaimed, "My lord, I hope you'll ride to heaven upon the back of that cow!" A while afterwards he was saluted in the college, by the late Lord Barrington, with—"Surtees, what is the absurd speech that I hear you have been making to the dean?" "I see nothing absurd in it," was the reply; "when the dean rides to heaven on the back of that cow, many of you prebendaries will be glad to lay hold of her tail." —*From a Memoir of Robert Surtees, Esq., a gentleman of literary celebrity, who was an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott.*

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. Digby Wyatt have set out on an artistic tour through France, Italy, and Germany, for the purpose of collecting illustrations of architecture and sculpture, the histories of which arts are to be represented by ancient and modern specimens in the New Crystal Palace under the directions of the gentlemen in question.

M. JULIEN has produced an opera called "Peter the Great," which has been performed at Covent Garden Italian Opera House with extraordinary magnificence. There were three military bands on the stage at once, one on horseback, while the number of persons engaged in it, and the gorgeousness and completeness of the mise en scene surpassed anything ever witnessed in this country. The music is said to abound with beautiful melodies, fine and dramatic concerted pieces, but unnecessarily noisy and diffuse. The *Spectator* thinks M. Julien had better stick to promenade concerts and the composition of quadrilles, &c.

A NEW PLANET.—The indefatigable Mr. Hind, writing to the *Times* of yesterday, says:—"At 11h. 30m. mean time last night I discovered another planet, the sixth I have detected during the past five years—a sufficient proof that the members of the planetary system must be far more numerous than was formerly supposed. It is in the constellation Aquarius, and will be readily seen with a telescope of very ordinary power. In brightness it equals a star of the ninth magnitude, and appears to have the same yellowish tinge that has been noticed about Pallas, Melpomene, and others of the same group of planets."

FEMALE HEROISM.—A young lady has signalized the day when she attained her majority, by rescuing a woman at Cleethorpes in Yorkshire, who had been seized with a fit in the sea. The young lady, while bathing, noticed that the woman was turning about in the most extraordinary manner; she thought her neighbour must be a skilful swimmer, and was trying to imitate her evolutions, when shouts from the shore announced that the supposed feats of nauticism were the struggles of a drowning person. The lady made towards her, and, perilling her own life by venturing beyond her depth, got hold of the sufferer, and drew her to shore; bleeding at the mouth and nostrils and insensible.

THE PEREGRINE.—It is stated that there are now no less than fifty-three peers without heirs male, either apparent or presumptive, and, consequently (upon their demise without issue), whose titles will become extinct.

While fifteen men were fishing from a rock on one of the islands of Arran, near Galway, a huge wave suddenly swept them into the sea, and all perished.

POETRY.

DEATH-BED WATCHING.

The following lines are from a volume of poems by Mrs. Emily Judson, the missionary's wife, herself a true missionary. "The poem," remarks the *Baptist Recorder*, "was evidently written in the East during Mrs. Judson's lonely watches by the bedside of her dying husband. The lines are instinct with the gentle sorrow and trembling tenderness of a woman's heart, amid the gathering shadows of a well-anticipated bereavement. No English poem with which we are acquainted gives a more perfect reflection of an Oriental night. Even Heber's beautiful lines to his wife must yield to these in delicate beauty, depth of feeling, and that strange skill of the heart by which, Hamlet-like, the writer gives the sombre hue of her own soul to the distant tinkling of the pagoda bells, the cool breezes of night, and the shadows which, 'with gentle human care, compassionate and dumb,' sway to and fro around the lowly couch of the Christian hero."

Sleep, love, sleep!
The dusky day is done,
Lo! from afar the freshening breezes sweep,
Wide over groves of balm,
Down from the towering palm,
In at the open casement cooling run,
And round thy lowly bed,
Thy bed of pain.
Bathing thy patient head,
Like grateful showers of rain
They come:
While the white curtains, waving to and fro,
Fan the sick air;
And pityingly the shadows come and go,
With gentle human care,
Compassionate and dumb.

The dusky day is gone,
The night begun:
While prayerful watch I keep,
Sleep, love, sleep!
Is there no music in the touch
Of fingers that dost love so much?
Fain would they scatter poppies o'er thee now,
Or, with a soft caress,
The tremulous lip its own benighted press
Upon the weary lid and aching brow.
While prayerful watch I keep,
Sleep, love, sleep!

On the pagoda spire,
The bells are swinging
Their little golden circles in a flutter
With tales the wooing winds have dared to utter,
Till all are ringing
As if a choir
Of golden-nested birds in heaven were singing;
And with a lulling sound
The music floats around,
And drops like balm into the drowsy ear;
Commencing with the hum
Of the sepoy's distant drum,
And lastly beetle ever droning near,
Sounds these of deepest silence born,
Like night made visible by morn;
So silent, that I sometimes start
To hear the throbblings of thy heart,
And watch, with shivering sense of pain,
To see thy pale lids lift again.

The lizard, with his mouse-like eyes,
Peeps from the mortise with surprise
At such strange quiet after day's harsh din;
Then ventures boldly out,
And looks about,
And with his hollow feet
Treads his small evening beat,
Darting upon his prey
In such a tricky, winsome sort of way,
His delicate intruding seems no sin.
And still the curtains swing
But noiselessly,
The bells a melancholy murmur ring,
As tears were in the sky;
More heavily the shadows fall,
Like the black foldings of a pall,
Where jets the rough beam from the wall;
The candles flare
With fresher gusts of air;
The beetle's drone
Turns to a dirge-like solitary moan;
Night deeper, and I sit, in cheerless doubt, alone.

BIRTHS.

August 3, at High Easter, near Chelmsford, the wife of the Rev. Aaron DORR, of a son.

August 13, at Thorp Hamlet, near Norwich, Mrs. B. GELDART, of a daughter.

August 15, at Nonsuch-park, Surrey, the wife of W. F. G. FARMER, of a daughter.

August 18, Mrs. E. HALL, of Walsworth, of a son.

August 21, at Rochester, the lady of J. ESKIN'S OLIVER, Esq., of Quebec, of a son.

August 21, the wife of Mr. T. B. SMITH, British School, Pontypool, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

August 11, at the Independent Chapel, Balgrave-square, Darwen, by the Rev. G. B. JOHNSON, SAMUEL F. CALLENDER, Esq., of Manchester, to ANNE, only daughter of CHARLES PORTER, Esq., Eardale.

August 12, at Shawbury, Shropshire, EDWARD HOLMES BALDOCK, Esq., M.P., of Hyde Park-place, to ELIZABETH MARY, eldest daughter of Sir ARTHUR VINCENY CORNET, Bart., of Aston Regis, Salop.

August 17, at the parish church of Chesterfield, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Derby, JAMES BROTHROP, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, Receiver-General of her Majesty's Island Revenue, and only son of JAMES BROTHROP, Esq., M.P., to MARY HARRIS, eldest daughter of JOHN ROBERTS, Esq., B.N., of Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

August 17, at the Independent Chapel, Newcastle-under-Lyme, by the Rev. W. Chambers, Mr. GEORGE WHITE, of Oswestry, to MARY ANN BURY TURNER, second daughter of Mr. James Turner, butcher, in the above town.

August 18, at the Turret Green Meeting, Ipswich, by the Rev. Isaac Lord, Mr. ALFRED FIFE, of the *Ipswich Express*, to MARILDA, youngest daughter of WILLIAM BAYLEY, Esq., ship-builder, of Ipswich.

August 19, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. P. MURRAY, Mr. JOSEPH CARRUTHER, of Victoria-parade, to MISS JANE LAYTON BARROWDALE, of London-road.

August 19, at Boston-road Chapel, Brentford, by the Rev. Charles Stovel, Mr. JOHN BROMFIELD, jun., of Brantree, Essex, to MARIA, youngest daughter of the late Mr. SARAH SMITH, of Monmouth.

August 24, at College-street Chapel, Northampton, by the Rev. J. F. HEDDY RAVENSTHORPE, the Rev. T. M. THORPE, Long Buckby, to MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. J. BROWN, of the above place.

DEATHS.

August 11, suddenly, at her residence, Sudbury, Suffolk, Miss GAINBOROUGH, aged 66. Her time and property were exclusively devoted to the cause of God, and the temporal and eternal interests of the poor around her.

August 15, aged 75, at Fenport, Dumfriesshire, MARGARET

McMillan, widow of the late Thomas Rowatt, Reformed Presbyterian minister there. Her father, John McMillan, was minister at Sandy-hill, Glasgow, and her grandfather, John McMillan, was ejected from Balmaghie, in Galloway, for his Nonconformity, in 1706, 146 years ago. Her brother, John, was minister in Stirling, and her eldest son, Gavin, minister in Whitford. They are all dead, but there are synods of the sect in Scotland, Ireland, and America.

August 13, in his 75th year, at Upton, Sir JOHN HENRY KELLY, Bart., F.R.S.

August 15, aged 29, at the residence of Mr. Joseph East, 25, New Kensington-place, Kensington, MARTHA HARRISON, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Joshua Harrison, Woburn, Bucks.

August 17, aged 31, at Hightstead, Torquay, WILLIAM CREIL, eldest son of W. WILLON, Esq.

August 17, aged 46, GEORGE AUGUSTUS WARD, of the Steam Flour and Cake Mills, Docking-market, Norfolk, leaving a widow and twelve children to lament his loss.

August 18, in his 65th year, in Portman-square, the Duke of Hamilton.

August 20, at Folkestone, Alice, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Farnham, of Farnham, Surrey.

August 20, of croup, aged 3 years and 4 months, WILLIAM COOPER FULLER, second son of Mr. A. C. Fuller, of Merthyr, Tydfil, South Wales.

August 23, ANNA MARIA, wife of the Rev. T. C. Edmonds, M.A., of Cambridge.

August 23, aged 2 years and 7 months, ELLEN, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. K. M. M. M.

Lately, in his 116th year, at Batavia, a labouring man, who had had four wives. He has left eight children, the eldest of whom is 72, and the youngest 16. He enjoyed all his faculties up to the last moment, and on the day before his death walked a distance of two leagues to visit one of his grandchildren.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The improvement in the weather during the latter half of last week, together with further favourable news from Australia, and some large purchases of Stock, gave an upward tendency to the Stock Market, which has continued. On Monday, the news from the country considerably allayed the fears engendered respecting the crops, and Consols were again at par. Reduced Threes mounted up to 100½, and the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. to 104½—this latter Stock being in strong demand, owing, in part, to the dividend being soon received after. The firmness of the market was also considerably strengthened by the absence of a further rise in prices at the Corn Exchange on Monday. To-day there was a reaction of three-eighths per cent. Beyond the fact of the recent advance having brought in a few sellers, there was nothing to account for the depression except the rain.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	99½	99½	99½	99½	100	99½
Cons. for Acct.	99½	99½	99½	99½	100	99½
3 per Ct. Red.	100	100	100	100	100½	100½
New 3½ per Ct.						
Annuities...	103½	103½	103½	103½	104½	104
India Stock ..	274	274	274	274	274	274
Bank Stock ..	226	226	226	226	227	228
Exch. Bills...	71 pm.	71 pm.	68 pm.	74 pm.	77 pm.	76 pm.
India Bonds ..	87 pm.	87 pm.	86 pm.	86 pm.	86 pm.	87 pm.
Long Annuity..	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½

The arrivals of bullion have exceeded £300,000 in the past week from Australia, California, &c., and the amounts shipped from Southampton and London to India, Brazil, Port Philip, &c., have been over £300,000—besides £100,000 taken by the "Great Britain" from Liverpool. The last return for the Bank of England shows an increase of bullion of about £450,000, which makes the total upwards of £21,000,000.

There has been a much better demand for money during the last few days, and the market is tighter. The rate of interest allowed for deposits placed on call is 1½ per cent.; and the rate of discount for first-class paper is 2 per cent.

Foreign Stocks are generally very firm. There are rumours of another Austrian loan. Granada Bonds have attracted much attention, and advanced in price. Mexican, Ecuador, and all the dividend stocks are very firm. Peruvian Bonds, on the contrary, showed a downward tendency, consequent upon the letter from Mr. Secretary Webster, published by the American papers, in which he denies the right of Peru to the Lobos Islands, claims, *de facto*, the right of discovery for the United States; and mentions his intention of suggesting that a vessel of war be ordered to repair to the islands, for the purpose of "protecting from molestation any of our citizens who may wish to take the guano from them." According to letters from Lima, a governor and body of troops, together with a steamer and brig of war, had been sent by the Government of Peru to the Lobos Islands, with a view to maintain the claim of that Republic. The following are to-day's prices:—

Granada Bonds were quiet, the deferred marking 11½ to 1. The list of sales is subjoined:—Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 98½. Brazilian Five per Cents., 162½ and 183½, 102½. Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 99½, 1. French Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes, 104½. 60s. (exchange, 25½, 35s.). Granada Deferred Bonds, 11½, 1. Mexican Three per Cents., 25½, 1. Peruvian Actives, 100, 1. 100, 99; ditto Deferred Three per Cents., 68, 1. Portuguese Five per Cents. (Brazil guarantee), 101; ditto Converted Four per Cents., 87, 1. Russian Five per Cents., 121½, 120½; ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 104½, 1. Sardinian Five per Cents., 94, 1. Spanish Old Three per Cents., 49, 48½, 49; ditto New Deferred Three per Cents., 22½, 1.

Railway Shares have sympathized with the

Stocks and the weather, having considerably improved during the last few days. On Monday the upward tendency was strong, with a good deal doing. To-day there was a relapse—the unfavourable change in the weather causing considerable speculative sales and lower prices. In French Shares there has been rather less doing, and prices have been, for some time, a little better. East India Shares have been in request at full rates. We subjoin to-day's quotations:—

Aberdeen, 98½; Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Ohio; June, 91½; Bristol and Exeter, 103½; Canadian, 39½; Chester and Holyhead, 20½; Dublin and Belfast, 7½; Eastern Counties, 101½; East Lancashire, 17½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 65½; Great Northern, 78½; Great Western, 93½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 80½; London and Blackwall, 84½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 108½; London and North Western, 121½; London and South Western, 90½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 23½; Midland, 75½; Norfolk, 43½; North British, 31½; North Staffordshire, 5½; North Western, —; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 47½; South Eastern, —; South Wales, 37½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 68½; York and North Midland, 47½; Foreign—Central France, —; East Indian, 7½; Namur and Liège, 6½; Northern of France, 26½; Orleans and Bordeaux, —; Paris and Orleans, 55½; Paris and Rouen, 33½; Rouen and Havre, 144½.

The shares of the Australian and Californian Gold Companies were not much dealt in, and quotations exhibited no great alteration.

At Liverpool, on Saturday, the cotton sales amounted to about 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 American were taken by exporters. The market closed firmly at previous quotations. The sales comprised 5,000 American and 500 Egyptian. Railway Shares were firm, at enhanced rates.

The American advices are satisfactory in respect to the crops, although there are exceptions. From New York, during the week, to the 10th inst., the shipments of merchandise were valued at 792,902 dollars, and of specie at 210,379 dollars. Unusually large shipments of breadstuffs had been made to Great Britain, although the steamer "Pacific" had not taken out unsatisfactory accounts of the crops. In Bills of Exchange on London there was not a great deal doing, but drawers were firm.

The Portuguese Government have granted a concession of the contemplated northern line of railway (Lisbon to Santarem and Oporto) to an English company. A minimum interest of 6 per cent. is to be guaranteed, as security for which the Government have had the effrontery to make over a special portion of the revenue, consisting, it is understood, of the tax now imposed for the payment of the Bank of Lisbon notes, which will become available in August, 1853, and which yields £135,000.

Very late advices have been received from Sydney, entirely corroborative of previous anticipations as to the productiveness of the mines, and the first anniversary of the gold discoveries having come round, estimates were made of the total yield in Australia, which was found to be about four and a quarter millions sterling, valued at the price obtainable in England. From Sydney alone, up to the 8th of last May, the shipments to the mother country reached £1,400,000, and Melbourne has sent about as much more.

The reports of the state of trade throughout the country during the past week show much firmness in all the markets. The Irish Linen Trade suffers from a scarcity of hands, and hence yarns are dull, while, of the higher descriptions of goods, there is an insufficient supply.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug. 24.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

in account, pursuant to the Act, 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 21, for the week ending on Saturday, the 14th day of August, 1852.

Notes issued..... 35,000,115

Government Debt..... 11,015,100

Other Securities..... 2,944,900

Gold Coin and Bullion 21,001,148

Silver Bullion..... 14,067

Proprietary Capital 14,000,000

Reserve Fund 1,000,000

Other Deposits 1,000,000

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MARKET.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, August 23rd.

The supply of old English Wheat was moderate this morning, but that of new rather larger, consisting of about 1,200 qrs. of various qualities, and selling at from 50s. to 55s. Some quantity of foreign Wheat arrived in the course of the week, and the weather since Saturday having been more settled, the trade generally was less animated to-day, though on Monday prices were fully maintained. In Flour few doing, but the qualities were held at Friday's prices. Barley dull, though not cheap. Beans fully as dear, but Peas rather easier to buy. The arrivals of Oats having increased since Friday, Russians did not sell so readily as on that day, but there was a good demand for fresh Corn at the Monday's quotations. Rapeseed without change. In Cakes little doing. The current prices as under:—

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day so-night. The present old Downes realized 4s. to 4s. 3d. per 5lbs. We had only a limited inquiry for Lamb—the number of which was seasonably extensive—and, in some instances, prices, which ruled from 4s. to 5s. per 5lbs., were a shade lower than last week. Prime small Calves moved off freely at full-price. In other kinds of Veal, only a limited business was transacted at late rates. The sale for Pigs was heavy; but we have no change to notice in their value.

Price per stone of 14lbs. (sinking the offal)

Beef	..... 2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal	..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton	..... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.	Pork	..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

Price per stone of 14lbs. (sinking the offal)

Beef	..... 2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal	..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton	..... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.	Pork	..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, August 22.—The supplies of each kind of meat on offer in these markets being on the increase—though, for the most part, in middling condition—the general demand is in a sluggish state; in prices, however, we have very little alteration to notice.

Per 5lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef	2s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 3d. to 3s. 10d.
Middling do	3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.	Mid. ditto	3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.
Prime large do	3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Prime ditto	4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.
Prime small do	3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.	Veal	3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.
Large Pork	3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Small Pork	3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.
Lamb	4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.		

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Friesland, per cwt.	82 to 84	Double Gloucester, per cwt.	46 to 56
Kiel, do.	80 to 82	Single, do.	42 to 48
Dorset (new), do.	80 to 82	York Hams, do.	60 to 70
Ditto (mild), do.	78 to 80	Westmoreland, do.	60 to 68
Carlisle, do.	71 to 76	Irish, do.	56 to 62
Waterford, do.	74 to 76	American, do.	— to —
Cork, do.	72 to 74	Wiltshire Bacon, (green), do.	62 to 64
Limerick, do.	68 to 70	Waterford Bacon, do.	60 to 62
Sligo, do.	68 to 70	Hamburg, do.	— to —
Fresh Butter, per cwt.	9 to 12	American, do.	— to —
Cheshire Cheese, per cwt.	50 to 52		
Cheddar, do.	56 to 58		

PROVISIONS, London, Monday, August 22.—No improvement has occurred in the demand for Irish Butter. The dealings on board and landed last week were few, trifling in extent, and devoid of interest. With an increased quantity on offer, a drooping market and fewer buyers, prices gave way 1s. to 3s. per cwt. Dutch declined to 78s., subsequently advanced to 80s. per cwt. Bacon required rather more stability, and was slightly more saleable at a reduction of 1s. to 3s. per cwt., as in size, condition, and quality. Hams partially neglected, and the turn cheaper. Lard of prime quality in request, at full prices.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d., of household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, August 14.—Notwithstanding the late heavy rains, the supply of both Fruit and Vegetables has been good, with the exception of Strawberries and Oranges, which are nearly over. The former are confined to a few Eltons, on which the wet has had an unfavourable effect. Melons are more plentiful. Some excellent Greenhouses and other Plums have arrived from France, and also some Apricots, Jargonelle Pears, and Apples. Tomatoes likewise continue to be imported. Potatoes are very plentiful, as are also Peas. West India Pine-apples are scarce. Mushrooms are cheaper. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Mignonettes, Roses, Bignonia venusta, and Pinks.

TALLOW, MONDAY, August 22.—Since Monday last the demand for most kinds of Tallow has ruled steady, notwithstanding that arrivals have taken place from Russia, and the stock in warehouse is heavy. To-day, old F. Y. C. on the spot is firm at 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; and new, 40s. per cwt. Town Tallow, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, average, 3s. 1½d. per 5lbs. Contracts for the delivery of Tallow, during the last three months, have been closed at 39s. per cwt. The shipments from St. Petersburg have been 9,520 casks, against 15,824 do. in 1851.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Stock this day	13,789	25,593	24,228	23,006	41,156
Price of Y. C.	44s. 9d.	39s. 6d.	36s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	39s. 6d.
Delivery last week	1850	1301	1783	1519	1724
Do. from 1st June	18,588	14,181	14,919	16,983	13,006
Arrived last week	2629	1614	374	2477	2674
Do. from 1st June	24,808	1,8778	13,168	13,576	13,636
Price of Town	47s. 6d.	40s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	40s. 3d.

HOPS, BOSTON, Monday, August 22.—The Hop trade remains in a quiet state, apparently unimpressed by the £40,000 duty alleged to be blown away by the late high winds. Prices are without alteration, the few Hops selling being for consumption.

SUGAR POCKETS 110s. to 120s.
Weald of Kents 120s. to 130s.
Mid and East Kents 140s. to 150s.

OILS.—Lined, 22s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt.; Rapeseed, English refined, 22s. to 23s. 6d.; ditto, foreign, 22s. 6d.; brown, 31s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per ton, £25; Spanish, 2s. to 3s.; Sperm, £25 to £27 10s., bagged, £25; South Sea, £24 to £25; Seal, pale, £25 0s. to £26; do. coloured, £23 to £25; Cod, £24 0s. to £25; Pilchard, £23 to £25; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £25 to £26; Palm, £29 6s.

HIDES AND SKINS.

	a.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Market Hides, 55 to 64 lbs.	0	12	0	2	per lb.	
Ditto 64 to 73 lbs.	0	2	0	2		
Ditto 73 to 80 lbs.	0	2	0	2		
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0	2	0	2		
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0	2	0	2		
Ditto 96 to 104 lbs.	0	2	0	2		
Shearlings	1	4	1	7	each	
Lamb Skins	1	8	1	10		
Horse Hides	5	0	0	0		
Calf Skins, light	1	6	3	6		
Ditto full	3	6	4	6		

WOOL, CITY, Monday, August 22.—The market for wool has been quiet, and there has been no change in prices. The imports of wool into London last week were 5,688 bales, of which 2,284 were from Sydney, 1,657 from the Cape of Good Hope, 244 from Germany, 537 from Van Diemen's Land, 374 from Shanghai, and the rest from Bombay, &c.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

	At per load of 36 trusses.
Smithfield	65s. to 64s.
Cumberland	62s. to 65s.
Whitechapel	65s. to 64s.
Market Hay	65s. to 64s.
Chapel Hay	65s. to 64s.
St. Paul's	65s. to 64s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, August 22.—A brisk and general sale; the turn in favour of the factors.

Hutton's, 15s. 6d.; Stewart's, 15s. 6d.; R. Hutton's, —s.; Brad-dy's, 15s. 6d.; Kellie, 14s. 9d.; Richmond's, —s.; South Marlepool, 14s. 6d.; Wylam's, 13s. 9d.; Edan, 14s. 3d.; Hart-ley's, 14s. 6d.; Tansfield, 13s. 3d.

Fresh arrivals, 201; left from last day, 8; Total, 209.

COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY.

SUGAR.—The importers met the buyers to-day, accepted a shade lower prices, and a full amount of business was done in the West India market, say, 1,260 hhds. sold, about 300 of which were in public sale; Barbadoes sold from 32s. 6d. to 39s.; Jamaica 30s. to 32s.; Mauritius, 2,000 bags were offered in public sale, and about half sold, 32s. to 34s.; 2,000 bags Bengal also sold in public sale, at a slight decline; Benares, 34s. 6d. to 37s.; 1,500 bags of Penang sold from 24s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. The refined market is quoted steady at last week's prices. Low brown to good grocery lumps, 43s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.

CORRIN.—200 casks plantation Ceylon sold steadily in public sale at last week's prices, chiefly from 50s. to 68s. 6d.; a few lots of good ordinary native Ceylon sold in public sale, 43s. 6d. to 44s.; 500 half bales of Mocha were offered, and chiefly bought in, 75s. to 79s.

TEA.—The market is firm; the public sales declared for Friday have partly suspended business by private contract. We stated the stocks, &c., yesterday; on comparing the cargoes about to arrive, we find them to amount to 6,726,000 lbs. against 5,336,000 at the same period last year.

RICE.—1,300 bags Bengal sold in public sale at 10s. 6d., which showed a slight decline.

SPICES.—Pimento: 300 bags sold in public sale at 5½ to 5½ lb. Cinnamon ginger sold 34s. to 70s. Cassia buds sold in public sale 28 4s. to 28 10s., which were high prices.

CORRIN.—We are without transactions to report to-day.

TALLOW.—Prices are quoted the same as yesterday; the demand limited.

In other articles no material alteration.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPE'S TEA WAREHOUSE,
26, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, CITY.

POPE and COMPANY beg respectfully to invite attention to the present advantageous time to purchase Tea; the great depression in the market produced by excessive importations, enables them to offer a better quality at the annexed prices than at any previous period.

BLACK TEAS.

Rough flavoured Black	..... 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
Strong full-bodied Pekoe flavoured Black	..... 3s. 8d.
Best Congou, highly recommended	..... 4s. 0d.
Fine rich Pekoe flavoured Souchong, brisk, full flavour, and strong	..... 4s. 4d.

GREEN TEAS.

Strong, fresh pale-leaf Gunpowder	..... 3s. 0d.
Good useful strong Young Hyson	..... 4s. 0d.
Finest rich strong burnt ditto	..... 5s. 0d.
Best Gunpowder imported, close twisted, round leaf, rich, delicate flavour	..... 5s. 8d.

COFFEE.

In this article we have long stood pre-eminent for supplying the best that can be obtained, at very reduced prices.

Ceylon, sound whole berry	..... 10d. and 0s. 11d.
Plantation ditto, strong	..... 1s. to 1s. 1d.
Best Costa Rica, highly recommended	..... 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.
Best Mocha, strong rich mellow flavour	..... 1s. 5d.

Parcels of £2 and upwards sent, CARRIAGE FREE, to all parts of the Kingdom.

26, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, CITY.

TO EMIGRANTS!

The following GUTTA PERCHA ARTICLES will be found of great value to Emigrants, especially such as are proceeding to the

GOLD DIGGINGS.

GUTTA PERCHA LINING FOR BOXES.

BUCKETS. DRINKING MUGS. LIFE BUOYS.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.

SUCTIONS FOR PUMPS. CARBOYS FOR GUN-POWDER. MINERS' CAPS.

SOLES FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

TO KEEP THE FEET DRY is of the utmost importance to the Emigrant. This may be secured by the use of Gutta Percha Soles, which are perfectly Waterproof, Cheaper, and more durable than leather. They can be put on with ease by any one. This cannot be too extensively known amongst Australian Emigrants, as it is now difficult to find a shoemaker in that country.

GOLD WASHING VESSELS, OF EVERY VARIETY OF SHAPE, MAY BE HAD TO ORDER.

Directions to Emigrants for lining Boxes with Gutta Percha Sheet (so as to preserve the contents from injury by sea water), also for putting on Soles of Boots and Shoes, &c., may be had GRATIS on application to any of the Gutta Percha Company's Dealers.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,
PATENTERS,
13, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR THE HOOPING COUGH, WITHOUT INTERNAL MEDICINE.

THIS is the only discovery affording a perfect Cure, without administering internal medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to Children, are too well known to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this EMBROCATION can with pleasure and satisfaction declare, that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of the most eminent of the Faculty now constantly recommend it as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet or use of medicine.

Many thousands of children are cured annually by this remedy; on the first attack, an immediate application of the EMBROCATION will prevent the complaint taking any hold of the constitution, and a few times using often completely cures. In most cases, one bottle will produce the desired effect. The Proprietor therefore earnestly and conscientiously recommends it to Parents, Guardians, and all those who have the care of children.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the label accompanying each bottle, and the name of the sole Wholesale Agent, Mr. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, engraved on the Government Stamp. Price 4s. per bottle. Sold by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and by most respectable chemists.

COALS.

JOCKERELL & CO'S "BEST COALS ONLY,
ALWAYS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.
PURPLET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS,
AND
EATON WHARF, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, FIMLICO
PRESENT CASH PRICE, 21s. PER TON.

A SELECT LIST OF BOOKS

SOLD BY

WILLIAM TWEEDIE, Publisher, &c.
337, Strand (opposite Somerset House), London.

Orders to the amount of 10s. and upwards sent free throughout the kingdom, on receipt of Post-office Order, payable at the STRAND.

REV. ALBERT BARNES.

Just published, price One Penny, by permission of the Author, THE THRONE OF INIQUITY; or, Sustaining Evil by Law. The Discourse delivered August 8th, 1852, in Surrey Chapel, London, by the Rev. ALBERT BARNES, of Philadelphia, the distinguished Commentator.

Just published, price 1s.

THE POETRY OF CHILDHOOD.

By GOODWYN BARNBY.

"Who has heard of Goodwyn Barnby? The name is peculiar enough to escape being passed unnoticed among Smiths and Browns, and it is the name of a man of real genius. His writings are more like Turner's pictures than anything else we can compare them to. He is the author of some sweet quaint poetry that recalls the days of Jonson and Herrick."—North British Quarterly Review.

Just published, price 1s., handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, CATHERINE SINCLAIR; or, the Adventures of a Domestic in Search of a Good Mistress.

By a SERVANT OF SERVANTS.

"The above is a little story, evidently of American origin. Pictures of mistresses in the slave-holding estates are not, we think, overdrawn, and show how a familiarity with cruelty can brutalise the super-refined susceptibility of a woman's nature, and how susceptibilities of the most delicate organization can be brought to look indifferently on tortures that a stout man would shudder and shudder to behold. It is well written."—Weekly Dispatch, May 15.

SELF-RELIANCE; a Book for Young Men being Biographic Sketches of Men who have risen to Independence and Usefulness by Perseverance and Energy. Cloth, 1s. 6d. CONTENTS:—Sir Humphrey Davy, William Allen, William Hutton, Thomas Scott, William Gifford, Sir William Herschel, Milners, Brothers, Alexander Murray, Benjamin West, James Brindley, James Ferguson.

GOLDEN STEPS FOR YOUTH. A series of Lectures on Character, Principles, Associates, Amusements, Religion, and Marriage. Cloth, 1s. 6d.

THE YOUNG MAIDEN; her Moral and Domestic Duties. Cloth, gilt edges, 1s. 6d.

FIRESIDE LESSONS on the Natural History of the Bible, with numerous cuts. By ANN MARIA SARGENT. Handsomely gilt, 1s. 6d.

RAINBOWS FOR CHILDREN. By Mrs. CHILD. Gilt and Illustrated, 2s.

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